Two Parts—12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,539. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1895.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWO NEW CURRENCY BILLS

Vest of Missouri and McPherson of New-Jersey the Authors.

WIDE APART IN THEIR PROVISIONS

Senator Dubois Announces the Silver Men's Ultimatum—Meeting of Senate Finance Committee To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan 11.—That the Democrats of the Senate are considering seriously the production of a bill to relieve the pressure on the Treasury was again shown to-day when Mr. Vest and Mr. McPherson each introduced a measure embodying his ideas of a reform in the currency system.

Mr. Vest's bill makes no provision for refunding the greenbacks, but provides for the unlimited coinage of silver, calls in all the gold and silver certificates, substitutes coin certificates that shall be redeemed in either gold or silver according to the condition of the surplus in the Treasury, and provides for the issue of three per cent. bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 to maintain the reserve.

Mr. McPherson in his bill advocates the issue of three per cent. bonds to carry out the Redemption act of 1875, and for no other purpose, the coinage of the seigniorage and the payment of one-half of the customs receipts in gold or notes. The last section of the bill authorizes national bank currency to be issued up to the par value of bonds on deposit. Mr. McPherson did not offer his bill until late in the session, so that but few understood it.

The Vest measure is regarded as coming close to the ideas of the silver men in both parties. It is not believed that it would be accepable to the President. The silver men in the Senate delivered their ultimatum to-day in the form of a speeeh by Senator Dubois, in which the declaration was plainly made that a bill which did not give full recognition to silver could not by any possibility pass the Senate. Owing to the elasticity of the Senate rules, Mr. Dubois was enabled to present this ultimatum while the Urgent Deficiency bill was under consideration. He was full of the confidence born of his knowledge of the views of a large number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber and made a characteristic silver speech, in which the advocates of honest money were represented as very poor financiers, and the silver men were praised for their alleged farsightedness in predicting some of the evils which have come on the country. Mr. Dubois was listened to attentively by all of the silver Senators, who seemed to be very much pleased with what he had to say. The substance of his speech may be inferred from his closing words, which were:

"The folly of makeshift legislation, enacted only to be repealed, has been fully demonstrated. It were better to continue as we are with the gold standard and all of its necessary and attendant evils than to resort to any more experiments in that line.

"We are threatened that if the present currency laws remain unchanged the country will soon be upon a silver basis. Perhaps this is true. I am somewhat inclined to think it is. This prospect, however, has no terrors for the silver advocates. They are contending for both gold and silver, but if forced to choose between the two, would greatly prefer silver.

"This, at any rate, is the position which I would wish to take, and in doing so I would be serving the best interests of the entire country, in my judgment."

The Senate Committee on Finance will meet to-morrow morning and it is assumed, in view of the action of two of its members in presenting bills, that it will endeavor to recommend a measure likely to receive favorable consideration. Mr. McPherson is regarded as the only Democratic member of the committee who is opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver, so that any bills which may be reported by the committee undoubtedly will be a concession to the silver element, although it is now impossible to say whether the full concession demanded will be given. There are but few Senators on the Democratic side who believe that a currency bill can be enacted in this session, and these apparently are unable to give any reasons for believing that a measure which would receive affirmative action in the Senate would be acceptable to the President. Mr. Gorman is preparing a speech on the currency question, and it is assumed that in it he will take the ground that if the compromise he offered in 1893, when the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law was under fire, had been accepted, the Treasury would now be in good condition. It is said to-night that Mr. Jones of Arkansas to-morrow will introduce in the Senate a bill embodying the main features of the so-called Gorman compromise of 1893.

Senator Sherman has been called into consultation in the last twenty-four hours with some of the Democratic Senators, and it is said now that he and some other Republicans may lend their influence for this bill or one of similar construction, in order to remove the necessity of an extra session. Those responsible for this statement say that Mr. Sherman realizes the difficulties which would beset the Republicans in case of an extra session, and believes that it would be preferable to pass a compromise measure now rather than to run the risk of getting the Fifty-fourth Congress embroiled in a tariff and currency struggle at the very beginning of its existence. The silver men who have heard this statement say that no matter what attitude Mr. Sherman or other sound-money Republicans may assume, they will be unable to exert the influence necessary to secure the passage of any bill now in the possession of the Senate, or which may be introduced later.

HELP FROM REPUBLICANS.

Some Democrats Look for It in View of Certain Well-Known Facts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Out of the many reports that circulate here as to the purposes of the Democrats, the most interesting, as well as the newest, is the one that credits the leaders of the House and the Senate with invoking the aid of the Republicans to help them out of their difficulties. The leading Democrats know nothing about the House effort in this direction, except what they see in the local newspapers, and this is sometimes attributed to Mr. Springer. The Illinois member is represented as finding the Republicans disposed to be "very helpful" if they may be permitted to extend their help on their own terms. Mr. Dingley, for instance, is willing to help the Democrats if they will bring in a bill to put an extra dollar a barrel tax on beer. This, he says,

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GRESS, MURDERER AND SUICIDE

Shot His Wife, Then Himself, While His Two-Year-Old Son Looked On—Had Quarreled Often.

Louis Gress shot and killed his wife last night in their rooms, on the second floor of 204 West Thirty-second Street. Then he killed himself. His two-year-old son was the only witness of the tragedy.

The double crime was the climax of the man's brutality. His wife was but twenty years old, dark-eyed, and comely. Time and again, the neighbors say, he had beaten her, and when he came home intoxicated the quarrels in the two meagrely-furnished rooms were noised about the neighborhood.

Gress worked when he was able, in the storage warehouse of Henry F. Fagan, 165 West Thirty-second Street. Much of the time he was unable to get work. Then he drank and beat his wife. He was jealous of her, and those who knew the family say his jealousy was entirely without cause.

Gress reached home at 6:30 last night, and a war of words began before the door had been closed. The cause of the quarrel nobody knows. The murderer's brother Fred was there soon after it had ended, and saw no signs of its renewal. Soon after he went away the neighbors heard the angry shouts of Gress, who had locked the door.

Then Mrs. Tremorullere, who lives on the third floor, heard the demand: "Give me that revolver, Jennie!" There was a shot, a scream, another shot, and then the piteous wailing of the child.

A boy called a policeman, who burst open the door. Mrs. Gress was dead. Her husband was gasping. He died in fifteen minutes. The child, Louis, crouched in a corner, sobbing. "Mamma is falled down," he cried to the policeman, and pointing at the inert bodies on the floor, "Papa, he shot a gun, and he felled, too."

The little fellow was taken to the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Hartner, 152 West Thirty-third Street, where his five-year-old sister Mary had spent the day.

Mrs. Joseph Lommer, a sister of Mrs. Gress, who lives at 226 West Thirty-second Street, hurried to the house when she heard of the shooting. She threw herself, weeping, on her sister's body, and then, rising on her knees, poured forth a terrible denunciation and called down the vengeance of heaven on the soul of the man who lay not a foot away from her, not yet dead. She had to be dragged from the room.

Mrs. Gress's body will be taken to her mother's home. Her sister says she will not allow her body to be buried with that of her murderer.

SAYS ALDRICH IS A CITIZEN OF OHIO

And Therefore Not Entitled to One of Alabama's Seats in Congress.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 11.—O. W. Underwood, Democratic Congressman-elect from the Ninth Alabama District, has presented his answer to T. H. Aldrich, his defeated Republican opponent and contestant for the seat. After a denial of the charges against Democracy, Mr. Underwood alleges that Aldrich spent $10,000 in corrupting voters; threatened to discharge Blocton miners if they did not vote for him; offered registrars money and gave one registrar money to change the tally of the vote cast; that the Republican owners of the Gate City Mill threatened to close down the mill unless the operators voted for Aldrich; that the Republican officials of Blount and Bibb Counties violated the election laws in order to aid Aldrich, and, finally, that Aldrich was not a citizen of Alabama last November. Aldrich's family has lived for years in Cincinnati, and it is alleged that he voted in Ohio and not in Alabama, thereby fixing his residence in the former State.

TROLLEY MEN WILL KNOW TO-DAY

If a Strike Is Decided Upon It Will Begin To-morrow Morning.

Five of the local assemblies of motormen and conductors in Brooklyn voted to strike on Thursday night. The other twenty local assemblies were trying to decide what they would do until late last night.

The result will be made known at a meeting of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, in Mugge's Hall, in Bridge Street, to-day. If the majority is in favor of the strike, it will be ordered to begin at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The De Kalb Avenue employes have agreed to accept $2.12½ a day, but the leaders say that in case a strike is ordered, these men must go out, notwithstanding they are satisfied with the concessions made by President Partridge.

"The matter will be decided one way or the other to-day," said Master Workman Conley last night, "and it looks more like a strike than ever before."

STEPHEN B. ELKINS TO BE A SENATOR

Nominated by the Republicans of the West Virginia Legislature.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 11.—Ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins was nominated United States Senator to-night by the Republican caucus.

He had no opposition, and was put in nomination by State Senator N. E. Whittaker, who had been talked of for United States Senator.

All of the other Senatorial candidates withdrew from the field in the morning, leaving Elkins a clear road. When this announcement was made it caused a sensation.

A NEW-YORKER FOUND DEAD

John McRobbie's Death in His Room at an Albany Hotel.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—John McRobbie, a salesman for a Philadelphia carpet house, residing at 214 East Twenty-fifth Street, New-York, was found dead on the floor of his room in the Merchants' Hotel this afternoon.

Mr. McRobbie was forty-five years old, and was in apparent good health this morning. Apoplexy is probably the cause of death.

Senator Cullom's Opponents.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The situation in regard to the choice for Senator Cullom's successor remains as uncertain as it did a week ago. The Cullom managers are confident of the inability of Chicago's Republican bosses to make a unit of the Cook County delegation in favor of Joseph Medill, George S. Willits, or William E. Mason, which means Cook County against the country. A conference, having for its object the defeat of Mr. Cullom by keeping Cook County members united for a man from their part of the State, will be held in Chicago to-morrow. Two prominent members of the delegation said to-day that thirty-three out of the thirty-six votes from Cook County were pledged to a unit vote for a Chicago man.

Mr. Evans Defeats Russell Sage.

The annual meeting of the Genealogical and Biographical Association of New-York was held last night in the association rooms, 27 West Forty-fourth Street. Three trustees were elected. They were: Frederick Diodati Thompson, Henry T. Drowne, and Thomas G. Evans, the latter to succeed the late Thomas C. Cornell. Russell Sage, who was nominated, was defeated by Mr. Evans.

An address on "Gov. William B. Lawrence of Rhode Island" was read by his son, Isaac Lawrence of this city, a member of the association.

E. B. Harper Ill.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 11.—E. B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York, is ill at his hotel here. His illness is attributed to overwork.

Carter for Senator in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 11.—Thomas H. Carter was nominated to-night for United States Senator by the Republican caucus of both houses.

IF BEFORE A COMMITTEE

Interesting Information That Hugh McLaughlin Could Give.

EAGERNESS FOR EXPOSURE OF BRIBERY

Did the ex-Register Cause the Appointment of Sixteen Members of the Present Board of Education?

The disclosures made in The New-York Times in relation to wholesale jobbery in places in the public schools of Brooklyn, together with the revelations that have appeared in this paper as to extensive corruption in the other public departments over there, have aroused a strong and widespread sentiment in favor of a legislative investigation of the County and Municipal Government.

The exclusive disclosures, in particular, in relation to the sale of positions in the gift of the Board of Education have given rise to an intense desire on the part of the decent citizens of Brooklyn for the exposure of the whole of the system of bribery and corruption by which the Democratic machine ring debauched offices for the sake of patronage, enriching itself and plundering the people's Treasury.

One question is being asked everywhere in the City of Churches, and that is: By what influence and for what purpose did George E. Glendenning, the close friend and ally of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin and the Democratic machine leader of the Twenty-fifth Ward, procure the appointment of over 150 persons in public schools within the last few years?

Mr. Glendenning was the Democratic machine candidate for County Clerk last Fall. The Law Committee of the Board of Education, after an investigation, has declared he received $250 for getting Edward Story the janitorship of Public School No. 87.

The query, which only a legislative committee can have the power fully to determine, is, Were the rest of the 150 appointments claimed by Mr. Glendenning also paid for?

If so, who got the money, and what higher influence was it that enabled Mr. Glendenning to effect such a wholesale distribution of offices?

Already evidence has been discovered tending to show that the case of Mr. Glendenning was not an isolated one, but that the patronage of the entire public school system of Brooklyn was parceled out in like manner, Mr. Glendenning handling appointments in one district—the Ocean Hill district—and another Democratic machine leader in another section, and so on.

There is another Democratic machine politician in the School Board, who, for instance, under the Bouck administration, was on no less than nineteen local committees.

So far as the Brooklyn Board of Education is concerned, no man summoned before a legislative committee would be so likely thoroughly to satisfy public interest as ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin.

If put on the stand and questioned as to the reason for his deep and long-continued interest in the Board of Education and the affairs of the public schools, Mr. McLaughlin might relate a sensational story.

He might, for instance, indicate who it was that caused William Barthman to be reappointed to the Board of Education by Mayor Chapin in 1891.

There was a great stir in Brooklyn over the Barthman case. Mr. Barthman resigned from the board June 1, 1889, while under investigation. He was a member of the Sites Committee, and as such had taken title for the board to a school site on Kosciusko Street, paying $7,575.

After this sale it was found the ground had recently been bought by A. F. Allen for $6,000. A real estate agent charged that Mr. Barthman was financially interested in the sale to Allen and the transfer by the latter to the Board of Education.

The charge was investigated, and the committee reported that Barthman's usefulness in the board had been impaired. Barthman brought strong Democratic machine influence to bear to prevent a stronger report against him. Mayor Chapin was so convinced of his guilt that he gave it out in an interview that he would remove Barthman unless the latter resigned.

Great was the surprise in Brooklyn when Mayor Chapin reappointed Mr. Barthman to the Board of Education Nov. 10, 1891. The Mayor made no explanation. He was not given to explanations, as was made apparent when the city bought out the Long Island Water Supply Company.

There was an uprising in the Board of Education over Mr. Barthman's reappointment. The latter promptly qualified before the City Clerk and went to the board meeting. He was virtually shut out. The board went into executive session and appointed a committee to take steps to force Mr. Barthman out.

Soon after the meeting the committee met at the house of Commissioner Edward Rowe. It was suggested to form a subcommittee to see Mr. McLaughlin.

"It was well understood by the committee," said one of those present yesterday, "that there was only one man in the city who could make Barthman resign. We knew it was no use going to Mayor Chapin. It was fully appreciated that Mr. McLaughlin was the man to see.

"When the proposition was made to appoint a sub-committee it was agreed to limit the committee to a membership of one. It was known that Mr. McLaughlin never talked to a committee or delegation of more than one. In this way he avoided all danger of being afterward quoted. Such has been his standing rule for years.

"J. E. Swanstrom was selected. He called on Mr. McLaughlin at Mr. Kerrigan's auction rooms in Willoughby Street. The ex-Register took Mr. Swanstrom into the little back room. There the following colloquy took place:

"'Well, Sir, what do you want?' asked Mr. McLaughlin.

"'I want the resignation of William Barthman from the Board of Education.'

"'The 'Boss' got angry right away. 'By what right do you demand that of me?' he asked.

"'We fully understand the situation,' said Mr. Swanstrom. 'We must have that resignation. If we do not get it there will be trouble.'

"Mr. McLaughlin's anger rose higher, but he said nothing.

"'If we don't get that resignation,' continued Mr. Swanstrom, 'we will hold a mass meeting in the Academy of Music, and will raise the greatest hue and cry you ever saw in all your life.'

"Mr. McLaughlin cooled down. He studied a while.

"'Well,' he finally said, 'I'll see what can be done about it. Come and see me at such and such a time.'

"At the appointed time Mr. Swanstrom again called on Mr. McLaughlin. 'You can have the resignation of Barthman,' said the ex-Register.

"In due time Barthman's resignation was forwarded to Mayor Chapin."

If Mr. McLaughlin were called before a legislative committee he might be induced to explain the nature of the interest he took, during Mayor Boody's term, in the election of a certain prominent official of the Board of Education whose name is withheld. The official in question is still in office.

The election was set for a certain Tuesday. On the Thursday or Friday preceding, one of the men of highest influence in the Democratic machine called on an independent Democratic member of the Board of Education.

"I want you to vote for ——," he said. "We need one vote. The thing is very close."

"I don't think he's competent," said the Commissioner.

"Never mind about that."

"I won't vote for him," said the Commissioner.

"Oh, come, now," said the politician. "The fact is I've just come over from Mr. McLaughlin. He wants you to vote for this man."

"I'd rather resign than do so," was the answer. "I will not vote for him."

The day before the meeting of the board the Commissioner was again visited by the politician.

"If your conscience pinches you," said the politician, "you can at least keep away from the meetings. We don't know how it's coming out."

The Commissioner went to the meeting and voted against Mr. McLaughlin's candidate, but the latter was elected, owing, as is alleged, to the absence of Commissioners Rufus L. Scott, Adolph Goetting, and one other member of the board. It had been understood in the board that Mr. Scott was to nominate the opposing candidate.

Mr. McLaughlin, if called to testify before a legislative committee, might be disposed to say whether it was true, as alleged, that Mayor Chapin, in his second term, was given the privilege of appointing only one man to the Board of Education—J. E. Swanstrom, at present Chairman of the board—the other members named by Mayor Chapin being selected by Mr. McLaughlin.

The ex-Register might also be inclined to testify if Prof. Franklin W. Hooper was the only man actually selected by Mayor Boody himself out of the batch that Mayor Chapin put in the board—the rest being chosen by Mr. McLaughlin.

Further, Mr. McLaughlin, if called before the legislative committee, might be not averse to telling if it was really the fact that George P. Clark was appointed to the Board of Education by Mayor Boody in 1893 as the result of a political deal between Mr. McLaughlin and Ernst Nathan, who was appointed Internal Revenue Collector in Brooklyn by President Harrison, and who once had control of the Republican machine in Kings County.

Mr. McLaughlin might also tell the legislative committee the exact nature of the threat he is alleged to have several times made to a certain well-known independent Democrat in the board when the latter visited the ex-Register in Willoughby Street and warned him to keep his hands off appointments in the board.

Mr. McLaughlin, if so disposed, could probably inform the probing committee if it is true that he directly influenced the appointment of sixteen members of the present board. The names of these sixteen members, as they would probably be suggested to the counsel of the legislative committee, are as follows:

Samuel Goodstein, Courtes T. Hubbs, John W. Kimball, Thomas F. Moran, Jasper Murphy, John D. Walsh, Robert A. Black, James B. Bouck, James L. Drummond, William Ferris, William J. Lynch, Peter H. McNulty, John K. Powell, Charles E. Robertson, Arthur S. Somers, and George Straub.

James Shevlin, the most trusted lieutenant of Mr. McLaughlin, might be able to furnish a legislative committee with much valuable information as to the steps taken by the Democratic machine to prevent the defeat of James B. Bouck for re-election to the Presidency of the Board of Education in July, 1893.

Andrew I. Sherman, Principal of School No. 85, at Covert Street and Evergreen Avenue, was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times through what influence he obtained his appointment as successor to Joseph S. Burns, the former Principal.

"Through no influence whatever," said Mr. Sherman. "I was appointed, I believe, on my merits.

"I belong to the Democratic organization of my district and to the Bushwick Democratic Club, but my political affiliations had no bearing on my appointment here.

"I might make a political contribution to the Democratic Campaign Committee like any other Democrat, but not as a consideration for preferment."

Mr. Sherman was positive that no teacher in his school had ever been assessed for her appointment. Miss Aegesta Beck, one of the heads of the departments, was present, and she assured the reporter that she obtained her transfer to the school without the intercession of any person and without paying for it.

Mr. Sherman said that he was partly responsible for Miss Beck's appointment, as he recommended her for the position she now occupies.

Mr. Depew's Rapid Traveling.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Chauncey M. Depew did some traveling to-day. He left New-York in his private car, with Gen. Butterfield, Miss Miller, daughter of Warner Miller; Miss Collins, and Mr. Bacon for Schenectady.

The train was forty-seven minutes late in reaching Albany, but, through the thoughtfulness of Assistant Superintendent Leonard, a special was rigged and the run from Albany to Schenectady, seventeen miles, was made in nineteen minutes, four minutes faster than the time of the Empire State express.

Mr. Depew concluded his lecture at 4:05, and fifteen minutes later was on his way to Albany in a special. Seven miles were covered in five minutes. Three minutes after his arrival in Albany, another engine had been attached to his car and the special was speeding on its way to New-York, where Mr. Depew had a dinner engagement at 8 o'clock.

Thirty Thousand Dead Seal Pups.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The disastrous effect of the indiscriminate slaughter of seals by poachers was illustrated to-day in the remarks of the Governor of Alaska before the House Committee on Territories. On St. George and St. Paul Islands alone, he said, 30,000 dead seal pups were found last year. This was due to the killing of their mothers by poachers.

Admission of Mexican Cattle.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—From a report just completed by Col. Albert Dean, Southwest agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, it is shown that from Sept. 28 to Dec. 31 last 45,800 cattle were admitted from Mexico to the United States, and it is estimated that 6,000 more have come in since Jan. 1.

Ex-Senator Cullen Very Low.

Ex-Senator J. J. Cullen's condition is very low. He is unconscious, and it is feared death is near.

FREIGHT SHEDS BURNED

Long Island Railroad's Passenger Station in Danger for a Time.

FIFTEEN HORSES AND MANY CARS LOST

One Man Reported Missing—The Loss $50,000—Office Buildings and Mail Distributing Station Destroyed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 11.—It took the entire Fire Department of this city and fourteen tugboats several hours to extinguish a fire in the Long Island Railroad's express sheds on the East River front to-night.

The fire started shortly after 8 o'clock. Before the fire was under control the express sheds, railroad annex pier, eight loaded freight cars, fifteen horses, a row of frame buildings occupied by officials of the Long Island Express, and the United States mail distributing station, a building used for the reception of incoming express matter, and the rooms of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association were totally destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at fully $50,000. At one time the houses of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry were threatened, and the boats stopped running until the fire was well under control.

The flames were first discovered in a combination mail, express, and baggage car that was brought into the railroad yard by the Port Jefferson train, due in this city at 5:32 o'clock this afternoon. The car was backed down under the express sheds that occupied the railroad annex pier, which extends into the East River 350 feet. The fire was supposed to have been due to an overheated stove.

When the flames were first seen an alarm was given, and the railroad fire-fighting force hurried to the front. Before it could get to work, switch engine No. 25 backed down under the express shed, and pulled the blazing car well up into the railroad yard.

By that time the Fire Department of the city had been summoned. The firemen broke down the fense of the railroad yard on Flushing Street and proceeded to extinguish the fire on the car. Suddenly a dull, sullen roar was heard in the direction of the express sheds, and flames were seen, but the interior of the sheds was a mass of flames before a stream of water could be turned into them. This fire was a surprise, as it was not known that the sheds were on fire. Both railroad men and firemen supposed that all the fire was confined to the combination car.

Chief Engineer Delahanty at once summoned the entire department of the city, while the fireboat and a flotilla of tugs from Newtown Creek responded to the alarm. The boats took up a position alongside of the annex pier and poured tons of water upon the flaming sheds.

The fire, however, had gained such headway that it could not be checked. Standing under the sheds were eight cars loaded with freight, and in a rudely-constructed stable near the river end of the shed were fifteen horses. At the time the fire was discovered the poor animals were beyond human aid, and they soon succumbed to the flames.

The shore end of the express sheds faced Front Street, and directly opposite was the one-story building for the reception of incoming express matter. Adjoining the sheds on the south was a small hotel, known as the West End. It was owned by ex-Mayor Gleason. North of the sheds and on the same side of the street, was the row of buildings containing offices of some of the express company officials and the mail-distributing station. On the east side of Front Street, and extending from Borden Avenue toward the express sheds, is the two-story passenger station. The station has 215 feet frontage on Front Street and extends back along Borden Avenue 105 feet. Adjoining it on the south is a small frame station used for the Rockaway Beach trains in the Summer time.

The shore end of the express sheds was two stories in height, the upper floor being used by the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The rooms were very handsomely furnished, and contained a valuable library.

When the roof of the express sheds fell in, the wind caught up the showers of sparks and sent them in all directions. The firemen had great difficulty in seeing, the sparks and smoke were so thick. The second structure to catch fire was the one used for the reception of express matter, and while it was burning the mailing station caught. Then the whole row, of which it was a part, became a mass of flames.

Before the express sheds fell in an engine had been attached to the eight freight cars, and they were drawn up in the railroad yard while burning. The flaming cars, whisking along in the darkness, presented a pretty sight, and a large crowd of spectators followed in the wake of the burning train. The cars were taken to a point where there was no danger of igniting surrounding property and permitted to burn out.

Several times during the fire the large station was threatened. The flames were carried by the strong wind dangerously near its brick walls, and the railroad employes were kept busy carrying articles of value to places of safety. The large waiting room was filled with smoke, and passengers waiting for out-going trains were sent out into the yard. Passengers on incoming trains met with great difficulty in getting into the city. All trains were first stopped beyond the yard and then ordered to proceed very slowly. All the passengers left the cars by way of gates in the brick wall that skirts the Borden Avenue side of the railroad yard. When the ferryboats stopped running the people from the trains joined the spectators around the fire. Many boatloads of sightseers were brought over from New-York before the boats were stopped.

The nature of the fire forced the firemen to fight it from three directions on land, while the tugboats fought it from the water front. At one time the flames reached several piles of lumber in E. W. McClave & Co.'s lumber yard, south of the railroad property. The flames there were put out with little loss.

Early in the fire the electric plant of the railroad company became useless. While the fire was at its height, Austin Corbin, President of the railroad, walked around among the spectators. He attempted to pass the fire lines, and was ordered back by Police Sergeant Roulette, until he said he was an official of the company, when he was permitted to pass through.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the fire was thoroughly under control. At that hour many of the tugboats were dismissed, while several of the engines were sent away.

At midnight the fire was still burning.

Early in the fire it was reported to the police that John Welsh, a car cleaner, who was on duty at night, was missing, and up to a late hour no trace of him could be found.

INCULPATED WITH TAYLOR

Possibility that Other State Officials May Be Involved in the State Treasurer's Defalcation.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 11.—The Taylor defalcation now threatens to involve some of the other State officials, and there are rumore of revelations to be made which will show a condition little less shocking than the Treasurer's defalcation.

It is understood that another official having the custody of very large sums of State money was concerned with Taylor in the beginning of the trouble, and that he has misused the funds in an equally illegitimate manner. The officials are now investigating the matter, and they expect within a day or two to make important disclosures. The Legislature has appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation.

It is now known that during the panic the State funds were used to bolster up the private affairs of various State officials, and that thereby not only were the State and School Boards deprived of the use of the money which the statute gave them, but the State lost a large sum in interest, and, as a result of this illegitimate conduct, has now lost $350,000.

Another sensation will be sprung in a day or two. It is rumored that Public Examiner Myers will be arrested and his bondsmen sued for the Taylor loss. The statute provides that the examiner shall examine the county and State Treasurers' affairs at stated intervals, and, if he finds them at all unsatisfactory, he shall at once proceed to take possession of the office and bring about an accounting, and shall hold the offending official until the irregularity is investigated and made good.

From Myers's own statement it is shown that he did nothing, but was not surprised when the default became public. At the time he suspected a shortage all the money since stolen was in the Treasury, and Taylor was given a month to draw it into his own hands and get away with it. Able lawyers believe he is criminally liable and that his bondsmen can be held.

Two years ago Taylor loaned Mellette, then Governor, $15,000, and Mellette gave him a waranty deed for all his property, real and personal, to the amount of $50,000. This was not recorded. A few months ago Taylor asked for the money, and stated that he was hard pressed. Mellette went to Boston and secured the money by making a similar deed. He was about to turn over the money to Taylor when the crash came. Yesterday he learned that Taylor had recorded the deed and mortgaged the property for its full value. The two deeds were placed on record Wednesday night, the day after the defalcation became known. This bankrupts Mellette and deprives the State of any chance of recovering from him as bondsman. He has, however, given the Attorney General a full list of his property, and the State has already attached and will contest the deed given to Taylor.

Mellette had a conference with Taylor in Chicago Dec. 12, and at the same hotel were Leppelman, in whose bank Taylor lost most of his money, and one of the heaviest bondsmen. Mellette also states that Taylor informed him the real cause of his trouble began with his connection with Leppelman's bank at Gettysburg.

The Chief of Police has received a telegram from Memphis, stating that the police have under arrest a man answering the description of W. W. Taylor.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 11.—A man supposed to be ex-Treasurer Taylor of South Dakota was under arrest here until this afternoon, when he was released, as the officers here could hear nothing from the South Dakota officials.

PROMOTED ON MERIT, NOT BY INFLUENCE

Lieut. Crowder Advanced to be Major and Judge Advocate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The nomination to-day by President Cleveland of First Lieut. Enoch H. Crowder, Eighth Cavalry, at present Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Platte, at Omaha, to be Major and Judge Advocate is received with general satisfaction by the army. Lieut. Crowder had no political backing for his promotion.

He was indorsed by Judge Advocate General Lieber, by five of the six Brigadier Generals of the army, and by a large number of his associates who were familiar with his years of study in civil and military law, and believed him, irrespective of rank, to be the proper man for the position.

Lieut. Crowder was graduated from West Point in 1881, and was immediately assigned to a station in Texas. He at once entered his name in a lawyer's office, and two years later, while performing his duties as a Lieutenant of cavalry, he was admitted to the Texas bar. Subsequently, he was detailed as instructor at the University of Missouri, in which institution he entered his name as a student at law, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. His ability attracted the attention of the War Department, and four years ago he was detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Platte, at Omaha, with the rank of Captain.

During the last four years he has been frequently detailed by the War Department to take charge of important court-martials on behalf of the Government, and has won for himself a reputation as an accomplished lawyer. His promotino comes as the result of thirteen years of hard work, and without any political influence being invoked in his behalf.

Other nominations to-day were:

Lieut. Col. William Winthrop, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be Colonel and Assistant Judge Advocate General.

Major Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

POSTMASTER DAYTON SEES THE SPEAKER

Arranges for a Hearing upon the Clerks Classification Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Postmaster Dayton of New-York to-day called upon Speaker Crisp in regard to the Clerks Classification bill. As a result it has been arranged that next Wednesday the Postmasters of the large cities shall come to Washington to discuss the measure and call upon the Speaker of the House to urge the Committee on Rules to name a day to vote upon it.

The bill provides for the grading and compensation of clerks. Those expected to be present are the Postmasters at Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, St. Paul, and New-York City.

Three of the discharged employes of the New-York City Post Office have complained to the Civil Service Commission that their dismissals were unjust and without cause. They claim to have been efficient and faithful clerks, but do not assign political reasons for their discharges. The Civil Service Commission has forwarded their complaints to the First Assistant Postmaster General for consideration.

Poured Hot Coals on a Baby's Head.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Jan. 11.—Near Nerstrand, a village about twelve miles east of here, yesterday, while Mrs. Ernest Schuette was out feeding the stock during her husband's absence, she saw smoke coming from the house. Upon entering she found that a three-year-old boy had taken a shovelful of coals from the stove and poured them on the head of the six-months-old baby, causing its death and setting fire to the building.

Navajo Indians Need Aid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Interior requesting the immediate appropriation of $25,000 for the relief of the Navajo Indians in New-Mexico. Capt. Williams, their agent, reports that, owing to the failure of their crops for the last two or three years, immediate assistance is necessary to save them from great suffering and perhaps starvation. There are 16,000 of these Indians.

Reward for Seely's Arrest Divided.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The $5,000 which was offered by the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York for the arrest and conviction of Samuel Seely has been received here and divided equally among McFarland, the informer, and City Detectives O'Donnell and Almendinger, who made the arrest.

RICH FIELD FOR A LEXOW

He Could Find Ready Employment in Philadelphia Just Now.

CORRUPTION THERE IN HIGH PLACES

Petty Blackmail by Police Is Scorned, but Large Schemes Plunder the People.

CORPORATIONS CONTROL THE COUNCILS

Leading Citizens, Honest in All Things Else, Support the Corrupt Political Bosses.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The people in this town, aroused as they have seldom been aroused before to the corruption in the City Government, are crying for a Lexow investigating committee. There are a thousand rumors in the air of movements looking to an investigation.

Whichever way the people turn there are signs of rottenness and corruption. The political events of the last two days have simply created in everybody a feverish desire to get right down to the roots of what it is that controls this city.

This morning it was announced that James Breen, a reputable man and the President of a telephone company, had prepared an affidavit in which he said that $362,000 worth of stock of a certain telephone company had been distributed to purchase the passage of blanket franchises through the Councils. Mr. Breen said to-day that if he were put under oath in the witness chair by a committee appointed either by the Councils, the courts, or the State Legislature he would give further details. Acting under advice of his attorney, he would await such an investigation.

The Queen Lane Reservoir, of which The New-York Times had something to say four or five days ago, is leaking so badly that people in the vicinity are afraid of a flood, and an investigation is in progress to-day to find out how serious the trouble is, and if it can be stopped. This reservoir was constructed by the firm of which Charles A. Porter, Martin's political partner, is a member. Sworn charges have been made as to the methods of its construction, which have already caused one investigation, and resulted in Mr. Porter bringing action for criminal libel against the man who made them—a sub-contractor named Andrews. There are men in this town who want to see a general overhauling of Mr. Porter's relations to the City Government, who ask, "Why does not Mr. Porter press this action for criminal libel?"

Mr. Andrews, who made the charges, so Mr. Porter's friends claim, has gone away, and so the action cannot be pressed. If Mr. Porter desires to have a thorough investigation by the courts, or by a committee, of all the transactions involved, and will press the suit for libel against Mr. Andrews, Mr. Andrews's address can be furnished him by several reputable citizens who say that Mr. Andrews will come and face Mr. Porter at any time when he is wanted. The comment concerning Porter's transactions with the city which has resulted in this reservoir scandal, the charges by Mr. Breen, the corruption which has been heretofore shown up in The New-York Times, Quay's charge that "Dave" Martin is under pay of corporations, and similar incidents have resulted in the demand on the part of many, which is growing rapidly, for an investigation.

The Municipal League, the Citizens' Municipal Association, and members of the Committee of Ninety-five are all in a frame of mind favorable to such an investigation.

The Citizens' Committee Active.

The Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five has been in session several hours to-night outlining a campaign against such of the candidates for Councils as are the tools of the "combine." Whatever "Dave" Martin may say to the effect that the "combine" has been dissolved, the Committee of Ninety-five is finding that the corrupt ring has succeeded in placing in nomination a large number of men on the Republican ticket who are absolutely under the control of the corporations and their lobbyists. The committee means, first of all, to see if something in the way of investigation cannot be secured, and then it will make the fight against candidates who are known to be henchmen of the Porter-Martin stripe. The warring factions in the Republican camp are meeting to-night in the various wards to nominate members of the new City Committee. It is a battle between Quay and Martin. Senator Penrose and "Boss" Durham, who is the head of the faction that adheres to Quay, have been in Washington. They consulted with Quay as to a course of action, and, acting under his orders, they will try to select their followers at to-night's meetings. If they succeed, as they are pretty sure to do in a few wards, such men as they select will not take any very enthusiastic interest in the campaign for Warwick. The situation is not pleasant for decent politicians to contemplate.

It will be either a Martin or a Quay committee. There is little for a man who is honest to choose from between the two bosses. Next Monday the committee will organize, and it will then be known whether Quay or Martin is to be the big man of the "combine."

The Talk of Pattison.

There is a growing sentiment that Gov. Pattison is the proper man for the Democratic candidate for Mayor. There have been informal conferences among Democrats, and so far as the sentiment crystallizes from these, it is in favor of Mr. Pattison. He has been urged by prominent city Democrats to accept the nomination. It is thought he not only would command the entire support of the Democrats, but would receive the cordial indorsement of an independent element in the Republican Party. There is criticism of Mr. Warwick, the Republican candidate, by men in his own party for his official career. The fact that he has held the office of City Solicitor for more than ten years of the Quay-Martin régime is given as a reason why those Republicans who want a complete overturning of old methods would be glad to support Gov. Pattison. Frequent comparisons are made of the present situation with that in New-York when Nathan Straus was Tammany's candidate. Warwick is personally agreeable to many, but some are unable to forget that whatever may be his personality, it was "Dave" Martin who nominated him, and that however

York City against Tammany Hall are as familiar to the people here as they are to many of the New-Yorkers. The situation in Philadelphia is in some respects much like that in New-York, but there are enough differences to altogether change the plan of campaign.

New-York was, if anything, in better hands than is Philadelphia while Tammany was in power, and that is making the statement a very strong one as regards the absolute subjection which Philadelphia is under to a gang of plundering politicians.

But if a Lexow committee were appointed or if a Parkhurst should arise to tear away the mask that hides the corruption in this town, the line of attack would be altogether different from that in New-York. The stealing, the plundering, the bulldozing, blackmailing, and other forms of wrongdoing which were unearthed in New-York have a different centre here.

The stealing is done in wholesale lots here, compared with which the New-York police did simply a retail and petty business.

Where a New-York policeman got $5 a day a Philadelphia Councilman gets $300 a vote, and where a politician got $10,000 for appointing a Police Captain a gigantic corporation steps up and, regardless of what it costs, buys the rights of the people which will net it possibly millions in the future. The Philadelphia "crook" has found out a system of politics which is finer grained, requires more head work, and brings in a larger return than anything which has been shown up in New-York in the police investigation.

The corruption in New-York, so far as the Lexow committee has revealed it, was an innocent and childish bit of sport compared with the wholesale plundering, the universal grabbing which is carried on in this town.

The thieves in this town have the support of the wealthy and the prominent, as well as of the low-down and insignificant "crooks." For this reason it will be harder to get at them, and to drive the spikes through their hands while yet they are reaching out for more of the public plunder. The evil is deeper seated in this town.

It seems to the Philadelphian a comparatively easy thing in New-York for the law to reach out and take a policeman who was accepting small bribes for the neglect of his duty, or for the performance of it, to which he had sworn himself when he took the oath of office; it was an insignificant triumph when some "heeler" from the Second Assmbly District, who had been caught stuffing a ballot-box, was hauled before the Grand Jury, and finally landed in Sing Sing for a term of years, for the policeman and the ballot-box stuffer in New-York had no strong, influential, and seemingly righteous backing. The policeman, to be sure, was a part of the system of which the Commissioners, with whatever power they had, were the head; and the policeman could throw around himself all the influences at the command of the department. The ballot-box stuffer in New-York had no friends except such as he had made on the Bowery or in the dives of Hester Street; and, while the community may have rejoiced, as the papers say it did, even over the imprisonment of one ballot-box stuffer, the standing in the community of the said stuffer was not such as to cause any great upheaval.

But inasmuch as a United States Senator is a more dignified, influential, and generally important person than a New-York Police Commissioner, by so much stronger backing is the corruption, the ballot-box stuffing, and the plundering of the people's property and rights maintained in this city.

Quay Has Been All Powerful.

Senator Matthew Stanley Quay has been until within the past week the ultimate head of the political organization which controls this city.

Allied with him politically have been and perhaps are many of the great, the wealthy, the influential men of this city. Many of them are absolutely honest, and could not be influenced to take a penny for themselves that did not honestly belong to them; but many of them have been so permeated with the system of politics, that they do not hesitate to give their moral support to the men and corporations, in a political way, who are doing the plundering.

This business dates away back for more than thirty years. A generation has been born and reared to see corruption in politics in this State. Simon Cameron, years ago, when he was a Minister in Lincoln's Cabinet, gave such an exhibition of it that it caused his removal by Mr. Lincoln and the substitution of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. The Cameron influence was passed from father to son, and from son to sidepartner Quay, and now Quay has grown up to be the head centre of it himself.

Should a Lexow committee come to Philadelphia and begin operations at what, on the surface of it, appears to be the most fruitful field, it would not tackle the Police Department, as was done in New-York. It would strike higher.

It may be true that in this city now and then a policeman receives money because he allows a saloon keeper to keep his place open after hours. It may be that keepers of gambling houses and other houses of ill repute have lined the palms of the policemen for the privilege of breaking the law. It may be that other forms of evil have brought impunity from the law, with ill-gotten gold, but very little is heard on that here, if it exists; and that is not the particular form of corruption against which the decent people of the city have aroused themselves.

If a Lexow committee were appointed to do business in Philadelphia, and it had its toasting chair, and a man to ask questions, and it wanted to put into the chair and broil them, those persons who would yield up the largest results, it would at once issue subpœnas for a large number of members of the City Councils.

These Councils do not stand in high repute at home. There are two. The Select Council numbers thirty-seven, or one from each ward in the city. The Common Council is a body of varying size, for the charter provides that there shall be one member for each 2,000 names on the election assessor's books.

This brings together an aggregation of about 125 men in the Common Council, and these, with the Select Council, make up a body about the size of the New-York State Legislature on joint ballot. These men control municipal affairs largely. They are responsible for the raising and spending of public money. They have largely the determination of the tax rate. Subject only to the Mayor's veto, they have the jurisdiction over all rights and franchises of the people. They are absolutely controlled by a few selfish politicians, and these politicians are largely controlled by grasping corporations.

The corporations give orders to the politicians as to what they want done, and sometimes they give them a block of stock as compensation for their "influence." The politicians pass the word to their tools in Councils, and, inasmuch as many members of Councils have been let in on the ground floor of these corporations, the only thing for them to do is to obey orders.

If a Lexow committee, or something like it, were to pick out some of the most notorious of the members of these Councils, and apply the same rule which applied in New-York to making them bring back books to court, and detailed statements of business transactions, it would find that almost coincident with the passages of certain ordinances granting rights to the Traction Company, to certain electric companies, &c., there would be increases in the Councilman's deposits and sudden branchings out in many business lines.

If a committee cared to go into the investigation of political matters, as well as financial, it would find that at certain elections succeeding the passage or failure of passage of certain measures which the corporations wanted, the political career of Councilmen in times past has suddenly ceased. In other words, Councilmen have been allowed to stay in their official places so long as they were of any use to the dominating power. If they assumed much independence, they were relegated to private life, and somebody else was secured who was discreet enough to obey orders.

The Increase in Expense.

Under this gang, which has been elected at the dictates of the "combine," while the decent citizens, who are by all odds in the majority, might have a decent Council if they would take interest enough to turn out and see that the proper men were nominated, the City Government has been growing more and more expensive at a rate which startles the people of the town.

In 1895 the cost of the various city departments was $8,641,250, and the assessed value of property for taxation that year was $591,785,428. Now, under the reckless extravagance with which the Councils have been doing business in ten years, the cost of the various departments has almost quadrupled, while the assessed value of property for taxation has increased less than 30 per cent. The figures for 1895 have not been completed, but the estimate has been made that the enormous sum of $33,000,000 will be required. Last year the cost of the departments was $29,312,591, and the assessed value of property for taxation was $769,-930,542.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, commenting on these figures, said:

"No sane man believes that this steady and vast increase of taxation and revenue has resulted in corresponding benefit to the taxpayer; that for the dollars appropriated they have received 100 cents value. Every intelligent person in the community knows that incompetency, extravagance, and dishonesty permeate the entire mass of our local Government; that in City Councils it is a Government of corrupt jobbers, many of whom are under hire and salary to venal corporations, or the pliant creatures of the ward "combine," and that out of City Councils it is largely a Government of greedy, sordid, dishonest contractors, who fatten and batten on their dishonest practices."

"There have been rumors from time to time that the average price of the corrupt members of the Councils is about $800 for a vote which is of sufficient importance to a corporation to make it worth while for that corporation to begin business in City Hall.

In instances where figures are not given, there is as much talk that Councilmen may be had by any corporation which has sufficient cash to pay for them as there was in New-York that the police were bribed by the law breakers before the Lexow committee came. In the language of the sidewalk, it is "generally understood" that many Councilmen are bought, and it is just as hard for the citizen who has no authority of law to act to secure evidence which would hold in a court of law.

And one thing which prevents any organized efforts to get at what would be legal evidence, and to ferret out the corruption which might land several influential members of the Councils in prison for terms of varying length, is that it is just as much to the interest of the powerful corporations which buy and have great political influence to prevent the uncovering of these facts as it is for the Councilmen who sell, to do the same thing.

Some of the loudest cries for reform and for decency in the City Government are sent up when the people contemplate the election of Councilmen. A large number are to be elected the third week in February, and if no Lexow committee is appointed it would seem to the casual spectator that there is ample work for the decent citizens to do in simply devoting their energies to securing honest men for the new members of Councils, even if the entire aggregation which has been plundering the city be allowed to escape.

THE CRYSTAL RETURNS HOME

Owner McRoberts Finds the Boat Moored Off Tompkinsville, but Capt. P. Ward Is Missing.

The little schooner Crystal has returned from her wanderings. Degenerate and repentant, the weary truant crept softly to a cloistered berth near the home of her owner, and, as befitting one who had been recreant, made as little noise about the home-coming as was possible.

And there Mr. McRoberts, the owner, found her yesterday, humble of mien, abandoned, but not wholly irreclaimable. She gave him a dreary little nod of welcome, and looked very much ashamed. She had had her little fling out upon the Sound, had been very giddy for a time, and had wound up the frolic in the Gowanus Canal. That was nothing to her credit. But Mr. McRoberts remembered that it was the escapade in a sixty years' period of patient drudgery, and forgave.

The New-York Times told yesterday how the Crystal and her sailors three had quit work and had gone out for a cruise; how, in New-London, the strong arm of the law had descended upon the craft, and how the Crystal had taken the constable to her bosom and sailed away with him. The concern that little bit of pleasantry excited, the owner's apprehension, and the futile search have all passed into history.

Mr. McRoberts read in yesterday's papers that the constable had escaped, that the Captain had gone ashore somewhere, and that the vessel had put into Gowanus Canal. He hastened forthwith to the canal and patrolled its length from one end to the other. No Crystal was there, and his heart was heavy. He was not surprised, however. The craft had been doing such strange things—had been appearing at such unexpected places and disappearing so suddenly from them—that he would not have been surprised to have heard from her in the Adirondacks.

Mr. McRoberts left the canal, and started homeward. And there, anchored within full view of his house, in Tompkinsville, he saw the Crystal. He hastened to board the wanderer, but there was no one there to meet him. Afterward he learned that the boat had anchored shortly after he had started on his quest to Gowanus Canal. Two men had rowed hurriedly ashore from the Crystal, hastily tied up the yawl, and had then disappeared.

Skipper P. Ward and his version of the outing has yet to be told. Mr. McRoberts is interested in it, and has asked the New-York police to help find the jolly Captain.

TO SECURE ANTITOXINE FOR THE ARMY

Experiments Will Be Made in a Small Way by the Medical Corps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Surgeon General of the Army having authorized a medical officer to conduct experiments with the idea of establishing an army plant for its production, Dr. Charles B. Ewing, on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, recently asked permission to produce antitoxine, and suggested the use of two horses which could be obtained from the Quartermaster's Department. Some difficulty was encountered in securing the animals, and finally horses were purchased in open market. Dr. Ewing was a student at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. The Surgeon General does not believe it necessary to have an extensive source of supply for this remedy, as the apparatus and methods of production are costly, while the demand, especially the small need of it in the army, is amply met by several laboratories where antitoxine is now successfully made.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Health Officer A. W. Hopkins of Ashtabula, who was in the city to-day, said the express companies had refused to transport antitoxine culture tubes. There were many genuine cases of diphtheria in Ashtabula, and the culture tubes, containing membrane from the throats of diphtheritic patients, were sent to Cleveland, where they were examined by a bacteriologist. The microbes were placed in glass tubes and tightly sealed. Health Officer Leich of this city said there was not the slightest danger of spreading the disease unless the train should be wrecked and the box smashed, and even then there was little danger. The expressmen did not know what they were carrying at first, but when they found out they refused to transport more of them.

Staff Appointments on Merit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The method of selecting officers to fill staff vacancies in the army causes much surprise among officers of that service, who view with consternation Secretary Lamont's determination to choose for promotion men of good records instead of those who have political backing.

For a long time, both in the army and navy, records of officers have been diligently kept. Not only has the officer himself furnished information of his work, but opinions of his seniors and all references to him in official papers have been culled and filed for future use. It was the intention, at the time the system of information was started, to make it the basis of appointments and promotions. The plan has never been very extensively carried out, and there are instances of men of ordinary capacity securing positions obviously as the result of their backing.

Of the three staff vacancies filled in the last week, none of the appointees was a candidate in a sense that applications were on file from them in the War Department.

Wasn't the Chicken Thief, After All.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Ormsby T. Weston of Henrietta was convicted last February of stealing chickens from Henrietta farmers. At the trial Weston's lawyer read an anonymous letter, declaring that Weston was not guilty; that the writer committed the burglary.

Judge Werner, however, sentenced the man to Auburn prison for four years. Weston's lawyer this morning received word from Auburn that a prisoner had made a full confession of the crime for which Weston has served almost a year. The lawyer will at once begin proceedings to secure Weston's release.

At Every Twinge

Of Rheumatism you should remember that relief is at hand in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which settles in the joints. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes this taint. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Rheumatism when others fail. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

THE ONLY ONE OF HIS KIND

Quay Stands Alone in a Vote Relating to the Income Tax.

FORTY-TWO NAYS TO HIS ONE YEA

The Proposition a Motion to Postpone Consideration of the Urgent Deficiency Bill—Hill's Losing Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—"Those voting in the affirmative are—Mr. Quay." This ludicrous announcement, made by the Clerk of the Senate late this afternoon, marked the outcome of an effort by Mr. Quay to induce the Senate to postpone until Feb. 1 further consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill, which carries an appropriation for enforcing the provisions of the income tax law. Mr. Quay did not even secure the support of Mr. Hill, his ally in the income tax movement. Forty-two Senators—Democrats, Republicans, and Populists—voted against him. Mr. Quay previously had made a spiteful speech in opposition to the income tax, in which the Administration and the Democratic Party had been dragged over the coals. Mr. Hill had preceded him with a set speech on the subject of the income tax, and more particularly its unconstitutional features and the impossibility, under existing law, for any one to bring a suit to test the constitutionality of the enactment.

Mr. Hill ostensibly spoke to the amendment which he introduced yesterday, which aims to permit the bringing of a test case before the income-tax collectors shall have begun their work, but his remarks embraced the entire subject, and were listened to with marked attention by Senators on both sides of the chamber. The points he brought out were made the object, late in the afternoon, of an attack by Mr. Sherman, which again brought Mr. Hill to the floor. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon came to his aid with a plea for the adoption of the amendment, and several other Senators had remarks to make on the subject, so that at 5:15 o'clock it was still undisposed of, with a motion pending to lay on the table an appeal by Mr. Hill from the decision of the Chair declaring his amendment out of order. This decision was the result of a declaration by Mr. Morgan that the Senate had been out of order since the beginning of the debate on this amendment, in that the subject matter related to general legislation. The question will again come before the Senate to-morrow, and there is no doubt that Mr. Hill's appeal will not be sustained. The indications now point to a defeat of the Hill-Quay coalition, and the passage of the Urgent Deficiency bill as it came from the Committee on Appropriations.

The debate to-day was on Mr. Hill's amendment giving United States courts jurisdiction of the question of the constitutionality and validity of the income tax. Mr. Hill read an argument supporting the propositions he had made the previous day. He maintained that it would be better to have it settled at once that the tax was unconstitutional, than to have it declared so after collections should have been made, for, in the latter contingency, taxpayers would besiege the Treasury, Congress, and the courts, claiming the refund of taxes paid, and create great bother and confusion.

Mr. Hill illustrated one of his points by citing the case of the newspapers of New-York, organized as corporations under the State laws. These were to pay 2 per cent. on their annual profits; but why, he asked, should not the trustworthy statement of their proprietors be taken as correct without an inquisitorial scrutiny of their books by assessors and the necessary exposure of their business secrets.

Speaking in support of the proposition underlying his amendment, Mr. Hill said:

"I concede the general rule to be that there cannot be an appropriation to carry out every existing law, duly enacted. I have always been a believer in that doctrine. Still, there may be occasions when it is the duty of Congress to withhold an appropriation to execute a law that affects the life and liberty of the citizen or affects the rights of great political parties. That is a power which is exercised only once in 50 or 100 years by the House of Commons in England in asserting the right and majesty of the people. I suggest, however, that the objections which have been raised to this appropriation require some additional legislation. I think it is our duty to pause and reflect, and see what we have enacted."

Reverting to the circumstances of the enactment of the income-tax law, Mr. Hill said it was put into the tariff act to satisfy certain Representatives and Congressmen, and not to carry out a Democratic doctrine.

Referring to the point made against him yesterday by Mr. Lockwell, Mr. Hill said: "I think the Democrat finds very much consolation in referring to the result in New-York, Missouri, or any other State last Fall. [Republican laughter.] We must wait until the clouds roll by; and I suppose that at some future time the prospects of our party will revive. I do not know a single State where the cause of the party was aided by the insertion of this income tax in the tariff law."

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) took the floor after the defeat of Quay's motion to postpone consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill. He said that there were two points in Mr. Hill's proposition. He had listened with pleasure to his address, and agreed with him in the main that the income tax was inquisitorial and unjust, and that it, perhaps, ought to be repealed. He did not agree with him, however, in supposing that the amendment offered by him was requisite in order to give the citizens of the United States the right to sue in United States courts if he considered the income tax unjust or unconstitutional. It was perfectly apparent to him (Mr. Sherman) that every citizen of the United States had the clear, unquestionable right to raise the question by a suit at law, give the courts of the United States, and to test the constitutionality of the tax, the amount of the tax, and all legal questions involved in it. Besides, he did not think it just; indeed, he thought it unconstitutional for the Senate to attempt to change the tariff law in such a way. The Senate had no right to originate any proposition affecting the assessment of taxes, the collection of taxes, or the management of taxation. The House of Representatives had given to it by the Constitution the supreme and exclusive power to introduce all revenue bills. Here was a proposition to carry into execution an existing law. The Senate had no moral right to refuse the appropriation asked for. If the law was bad, it was still the law, and Senators were bound to obey it just as much as any citizen was. The Senate was bound to furnish the requisite money to carry into operation the existing law.

The best way to reform a bad law was to enforce it, because that brought the matter to the public mind. He did not feel himself at liberty to deny any branch of the Government all the money necessary to carry into effect an existing law. If the Senate failed to do it, the Senate neglected its duty. It had no right, by refusing to grant the necessary appropriation to compel the repeal of a revenue law, however odious or unjust it might think the law to be. If it were proper for the Senate, by its own action alone, to repeal or nullify a law, either house might nullify a law by refusing an appropriation of money to carry it into effect, and such a principle would be destructive to the Government.

"Let the money go," Mr. Sherman exclaimed. "Enforce this law as long as it stands. When the question comes before us again, and when we are at liberty to act upon it, I will have my own views upon it, and I will be willing to join in changing or modifying or repealing the law, and in making such other provisions as the state of public revenue may make necessary."

Mr. Hill—I understand the Senator from Ohio to concede that the statute question is an absolute bar to the jurisdiction of any question as to the constitutionality of the income tax prior to its being paid?

Mr. Sherman—I think that that is so in reference to all taxes. Suit cannot be commenced until after the money is paid.

Mr. Hill—If that be so, there can be no good reason why in this particular instance, in regard to a statute which has not yet gone into effect, and in reference to which grave doubts as to its constitutionality exist, the citizen should not have the right, preliminarily, to bring a suit to test the question.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) said that it seemed to him, whatever might be the difference of opinion among Senators as to the constitutionality, propriety, or policy of the income tax, there ought not to be any real difference of opinion as to these two propositions first, that the pending appropriation ought to be made, and, second, that the amendment proposed by the distinguished Senator from New-York ought to be adopted.

The discussion continued for over half an hour, and when the ruling of order was raised by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) that the pending amendment proposing general legislation on a general appropriation bill was not in order.

The presiding officer (Mr. Faulkner, Dem., West Va.,) sustained the point of order, and Mr. Hill appealed from that ruling.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) moved to lay the appeal on the table. His motion was pending when the Senate adjourned.

L. H. HYDE'S TEST SUIT.

Seeking to Have the Income Tax Law Declared Unconstitutional.

Lewis H. Hyde of Orange, N. J., began a suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the Continental Trust Company of this city, of which he is a shareholder, to test the constitutionality of the income tax law. Mr. Hyde is represented by Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele and Joseph H. Choate as counsel.

It is understood that a number of corporations and individuals largely affected by the income tax have combined to protect their interests and to test the constitutionality of the act.

Section 3,224 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that "no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court," and it was to obviate the difficulty presented by this section that the bill was introduced in the United States Senate on Thursday.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a suit could not be brought to restrain the collection of a tax merely upon the ground that it was unconstitutional, but it has also held in several cases of State tax laws that, where there existed some other ground of equitable jurisdiction, a court of equity could properly interfere and grant an injunction restraining the enforcement of an unconstitutional tax law. It is evidently upon this theory that Mr. Hyde is now proceeding.

The bill of complaint shows that the Trustees of the trust company deem it inexpedient to enter into a suit with the Federal Government in this matter, and consequently Mr. Hyde, as a shareholder, is seeking to restrain the Directors from voluntarily paying what he claims to be an unconstitutional tax. In this way it seems likely that the courts can pass upon the question of the validity of the income tax law, and thus avoid the delay and uncertainty of proceedings which would follow a payment of the tax under protest and the institution of suits against the Collector of Internal Revenue for the refunding thereof.

The bill of complaint by Mr. Hyde raises questions entirely distinct and separate from the Moore suit, to be argued in Washington, and has no connection with that proceeding. The principal points alleged in the Hyde complaint are as follows:

The tax is not uniform in that it is imposed upon only about 2 per cent. of the population of the United States—those who have incomes in excess of $4,000 per annum—and the remaining population, 98 per cent., are by the act exempted from the payment of the tax, although they hold the greater portion of all property, real and personal, in the United States, as will appear by reference to the reports and returns of the Superintendent of Census of the United States, published under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The tax is not uniform in that it is not laid at the same rate or percentage upon all incomes derived from like property values and quantities, but varies according as the property, real or personal, from which the incomes, gains, and profits are derived belongs to an individual, or to more than one individual, or to members of one family.

The tax is not uniform in that by its provisions the salaries due to State, county, or municipal officers are exempted from the payment of the income tax; all corporations or associations for charitable, religious, educational, or beneficial purposes, and all building and loan associations which loan to their shareholders only, and very many insurance companies and savings institutions are exempted from the payment of the income tax; and the income from bonds of the United States, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from Federal taxation, is also exempted from the payment of said income tax.

The provisions of the tax laws are null and void in that they impair property rights vested prior to the passage of the act, and in that they impose a tax of 2 per cent. upon incomes of persons, associations, and corporations which accrued prior to August 28, 1894, the date upon which the act became a law, as well as upon property received by gift or inheritance prior to that date.

The provisions of the law are unconstitutional, null, and void in that all persons or corporations thereby taxed may, under and by virtue of its terms and provisions, be deprived of their property without due process of law, in violation of Article V. of the Constitution of the United States.

The provisions of the law are unconstitutional, null, and void in that all persons or corporations thereby taxed may be compelled to produce and disclose their private books and papers in order to make them liable for a penalty or to forfeit their property, in violation of Articles IV. and V. of the Constitution of the United States.

Whitelaw Reid Buys a New Stable.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have purchased the property on the northwest corner of Fiftieth Street and Park Avenue, 25 by 100.5 feet, from Randolph Guggenheimer. Mr. Reid paid $48,500 for the property, which is incumbered by a mortgage for $22,000, held by the United States Trust Company.

The building upon the land is a large and handsome stable, recently built upon the most modern plans. The stable is convenient to Mr. Reid's house, at the northeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue.

Mr. Reid in turn sold to Mr. Guggenheimer his property in Sniffen Court, 50 feet south of Thirty-sixth Street and 150 feet west of Third Avenue, for a consideration of $16,000. This property was used as a stable by Mr. Reid when his home was at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street.

The deeds recording the above transactions were filed yesterday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Bijou.—When "The Twentieth Century Girl" is produced at the Bijou, Jan. 21, Canary & Lederer will rechristen that house "The Bijou; American Gaiety Theatre." It is their intention to present a series of entertainments at this house similar to those of the Gaiety in London. "The Twentieth Century Girl" being the first of the series. It will introduce a new character to the burlesque stage, that of the Girl Bachelor, a sort of combination of man and woman, and it is the business of the leading comedian to cure her of her vagaries. There are four parts for first comedians, each a type in itself. Among the musical numbers that are relied on to make special hits are "A Twentieth Century Girl," "Mac Namara," a topical Irish song; a patter song, called "The Antidote," a character song by the Girl Bachelor, entitled "On Broadway," and a comic ditty, "The Ambitious Magpie." Three new scenes have been painted for the piece, and the costumes, while modern, are said to be unique and costly. The play, which is in three acts, is an exposition of ultra-modern ideas, culled from society and politics. The book is the work of Sydney Rosenfeld, and the music by Ludwig Eglander.

—Married at Short Notice.—Charles Jerome, one of the comedians of the Ward and Vokes company, met Clara Belle, a soubrette of the same organization, in the greenroom of the Lyceum Theatre, Buffalo, at 4:30 P. M. last Tuesday, after the performance of "A Run on the Bank," and proposed marriage to her. The blushing Miss Belle, who is a Boston girl, promptly said "Yes," and the two started out to find a minister. They were man and wife before 6 o'clock. Their exploit does not seem so surprising when it is considered that Jerome is an expert in affairs matrimonial. Clara Belle is his third wife, his first, known to the stage as Ella Jerome, being dead, and his second, Julia Mackey, having been disposed of by means of a divorce.

—"A Black Sheep" for Legislators.—Charles H. Hoyt, who is a member of the New-Hampshire Legislature, is arranging to take his entire company, now playing "A Black Sheep" in Boston, to Concord, N. H., to give an afternoon performance before the lawmakers. A special train will carry the company and staff of the Park Theatre, including the ushers, to Concord, and return with them to Boston in time for the evening performance.

—"Trilby" on the Stage.—Paul M. Potter has completed the first act of his dramatization of "Trilby," and has promised to have the play ready by the end of the month. Manager Palmer expects to put the first act in rehearsal next Monday. He has decided to have Virginia Harned play the part of Trilby.

—Manager Evans's New Star.—Manager Charles E. Evans of the Herald Square Theatre has arranged for the beginning of the tour of his new star, Charles H. Hopper, in Washington, Jan. 28, when Mr. Hopper's new play, "The Vale of Avoca," will be presented.

—"The War of Wealth."—Charles T. Dazey's new play, "The War of Wealth," will have its first production at the Chestnut Street Opera House Feb. 25. Manager Jacob Litt says the production will cost him $25,000 before the curtain rises on the first scene.

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LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY

EASTERN CREDITORS SEEKING TO HAVE A REORGANIZATION.

To Ask the United States Court of Appeals for the Appointment of a Trust Company as Trustee.

A meeting of the stock and bond holders of the Lombard Investment Company was held yesterday at the Astor House.

This meeting was supplementary to the one held in Philadelphia last Wednesday, at which George Burnham, Jr., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, President Trautman of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, and Mr. Coats of the Philadelphia Trust Company were elected a committee of three to unite with a similar committee to be appointed in New-York. These two committees will in turn unite with the one appointed at the Boston meeting to be held next week. This consolidated committee will then proceed to reorganize the Lombard Investment Company.

One of the stockholders who was present at the Astor House meeting yesterday made the following statement to a reporter for The New-York Times regarding the proceedings:

"Lawyer Frederick J. Stimson of 55 Liberty Street, who represents by proxy 12,500 shares of the company's stock held in the East, presented to the meeting the facts of the case and urged a co-operation with the Philadelphia stock and bond holders, and R. H. Rochester, Treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who presided, was empowered to appoint a co-operating committee, of which he shall be a member.

"At the suggestion of Mr. Stimson, the meeting adopted all of the resolutions adopted at the Philadelphia meeting, and authorized a memorial to be presented to the United States Court of Appeals to be held at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26. This memorial requests the court to suspend all action contemplating the sale of the assets of the company until the committee has formulated and submitted to the court a plan of reorganization.

"Strong sentiment was expressed against the expense involved in a receivership consisting of five people, and particularly against receivers acting as trustees of debenture bonds.

"Upon special motion, a clause was incorporated in the memorial, requesting the court to appoint a trust company to act as trustee in place of the individuals who have heretofore held personal debentures.

"A very pronounced feeling was developed antagonistic to the attitude taken by the receivers in discouraging the reorganization, the feeling being that the Kansas City receivers, particularly Messrs. Hagerman and Ladd, were acting in their personal interest rather than for the benefit of the stock and bond holders. The fact that Messrs. Hagerman and Ladd had consented to receive and appropriate for their own use a commission of 5 per cent. on the proportion of the personal debentures bought by them was a source of particular irritation.

"It was disclosed that $80,000 or $90,000 would be saved to the debenture holders by the substitution of a trust company for the individual trustees. There was evidently a strong feeling developed against the position taken by Mr. Ladd. It was declared that he, having been appointed a Director of the company at the instance of the stockholders, who are opposed to the Lombard management, had betrayed that interest for the personal advantage apparently obtainable through the developing and maintaining of the personal trusteeship.

"It was the sentiment of the meeting that whatever action might be taken by Eastern stock and bond holders, the effort to reorganize the company would be attended with only partial success, as there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the receivers to favor local interests in Kansas City. It was resolved, however, to make all reasonable efforts to reorganize the company in such manner as would preserve the interest of the stock and bond holders.

"A memorial addressed to the United States Court of Appeals is now in the hands of Lawyers Stimson and Williams.

"Mr. Rochester suspended action upon the appointment of the committee until such time as he had examined the list of stockholders. It is expected that the meeting at Boston next week will take some such action as we have taken here.

"The sum and substance of the matter is that the stockholders do not want to pay $100,000 for the handling of the debentures, when $10,000 will serve the same purpose. The three trustees, Messrs. Lombard, Hagerman, and Ladd, get 5 per cent. of the $2,500,000 worth of debentures handled, which amounts to more than $100,000. We have already received an offer from a trust company to do the same work for $10,000 a year. If the court orders us to sell our debentures immediately we cannot realize 20 cents on the dollar. Should it give us time to reorganize or give us a trust company for trusteeship, we may, by careful nursing, bring the stocks up to par value."

To Entertain Republican Editors.

The Union League Club, through its President, Gen. Horace Porter, who is also Chairman of the committee of citizens appointed to entertain the Republican editors of the State on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 24 and 25, has tendered a reception to the visitors to take place on Thursday, Jan. 24. The parlors of the Union League Club will be thrown open to the guests, and after addresses of welcome, a collation will be served. In the evening of the same day the editors will attend Koster & Bial's. Papers on newspaper work and State politics will be read by members of the association, on Jan. 25, and in the afternoon they will call and pay their respects to Mayor Strong. In the evening a banquet will be given the editors at Delmonico's, at which Gen. Porter will preside. Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong will attend.

Strike of Cuban Cigarmakers.

Strikes of Cuban cigarmakers took place in several cigar factories yesterday against a reduction of wages and the introduction of mold work. The present rates for hand work range between $18 and $42 per 1,000 cigars, according to their quality. Among the firms whose men struck are Garcia & Co., at Platt and William Streets; Arguilez & Lopez, at 220 Pearl Street; S. Rodriguez, 35 South Street; Garcia & Sandos, 220 Pearl Street; Garcia & Vega, at Gold and John Streets, and Amos & Ortig, at 20 Front Street.

Cleared Snow from Six Miles of Streets.

Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, yesterday called attention to the fact that the Aldermen had repealed the ordinance permitting the railroad companies to sweep snow into the spaces between the tracks and the gutters.

He had, he said, cleared six miles of streets of snow, at an expense of $2,000 a mile.

Mr. White requests property owners to scatter the snow in the streets, instead of piling it up near the gutters.

HOW GLASGOW IS KEPT CLEAN

Streets are Swept Nightly and All the Work Is Done in a Business-like Way—Economy Is a Feature.

From Dr. Shaw's Municipal Government in Great Britain.

In close affiliation with the Sanitary Department, and under the superintendence of the same general committee of the Common Council, is the Cleansing Department. While for administrative purposes it is a distinct service, it seems to me important to make conspicuous the fact that the street sweeping, garbage disposal, street watering, and other work of this important public department are a part of the sanitary government. Health considerations come first. It is the business of the Superintendent of Cleansing not merely to manage his department to the greatest possible economic advantage, but to manage it primarily in such a way as to satisfy a fastidious medical officer of health. Mr. John Young, for a number of years at the head of this department, has made it a model of efficiency. To use Mr. Young's own language, the work of the department "embraces (1) the scavenging of all courts and back yards forming a common access to lands and heritages separately occupied; (2) the scavenging and watering of all the streets and roads within the city, and (3) the collection, removal, and disposal of all night soil, general domestic refuse, and detritus."

The propriety of cleansing private courts and passageways at public expense is better considered in the practical than in the theoretical aspects. Glasgow has a population of which more than 90 per cent. live in closely-built tenement structures, and of which 70 per cent. live in houses of one or two rooms. Health demands that the common courts and stairs be kept clean. Experience shows that, if done properly, the owners would pay their private employes more than the small tax—1 penny in the pound sterling of rental value—which is collected of them as a special rating for this purpose. There are 11,000 of these courts, &c., to be kept clean, some of which have to be cleansed two or even three times in a day, and all at least once a day. For this work the main cleansing districts are subdivided into sections, which are laid off into about 200 beats, each of which is cleansed by one man under the supervision of a section foreman.

The streets (181 miles) are swept nightly, most of the work being done by twenty-three horse machines, which are followed by the department's removal carts. A good feature of this work are the iron boxes or bins, with hinged lids, sunk in the sidewalks next the curbing along the principal streets at intervals of forty yards. Men and boys are kept busy brushing up the day litter and depositing it in the boxes, the contents of which are removed by night with the sweepings.

The Summer street-sprinkling is also done by the Cleansing Department; and it is done with great economy, for the simple reason that the amount of the street-cleansing work varies inversely to the amount of street-sprinkling required; and so the regular force of men and horses employed to keep the streets clean during the rest of the year is sufficient to do that work and the watering besides in the summer months. The sidewalks of Glasgow are not to be swept by owners and occupants, who are, of course, required to keep them clean. The system as a whole results in well-cleansed throughfares.

The third distinct portion of the work of the Cleansing Department is the collection and disposal of domestic refuse and night-soil; and this is more difficult and expensive than the other two portions combined. For this service the city is divided into several main districts, regard being had in this division to the points of delivery. The central or business part of the city is served by daily morning dust-carts, each house being provided with a special form of covered bucket which facilitates collection. As regards the great bulk of the population living in tenement-houses, it has been found best to collect refuse, including such excrementitious matter as is not carried down the sewers, from improved "ash bins" in the back courts. Each main district has a force of men engaged in emptying these bins and wheeling the contents out to meet the night-carts, which ply between the district and the nearest "dispatch station" of the department. It should be explained that each district is subdivided for this work into six sections, one section being cleansed every night, and the entire city being thus served once a week. As the use of the water-closet system is becoming more general, the amount of excrementitious matter to be collected by the department decreases. But many large factories, besides the numerous "public conveniences" on the streets, make use of the "pull-closet" system, the pails being very frequently exchanged and the removal to the dispatch stations being in covered vans. This system of scavenging is as thorough in execution as it is methodical and complete in its plan.

There are three principal and several minor dispatch stations. The most approved in their appointments are the one known as the "Crawford Street Works," opened in 1884, and that at Kinhaugh, which dates from 1891. Stated briefly, it is the policy of the department to send out as manure to the farms just as large a proportion, in bulk and weight, of the street sweepings and general refuse as can be made a marketable article. At Crawford Street the carts drive across a weighing platform to a great dumping and sorting floor. Street sweepings, after a little raking to remove newspapers and large articles, are shoveled through hatchways, without further treatment, into railway wagons standing on the lowest floor. The contents of the ashbins are passed through great revolving double riddles or separating machines. The larger cinders are sorted out and furnish fuel for the establishment's boilers. The finer ashes and cinders pass down to the floor below into the mixing machines, where they are met by the discharges from the tanks holding excrementa. The newspapers, old baskets, boots, bricks, broken furni

NEW PUBLICATIONS

STIRRING TALES OF A TRAVELER

A STRANGE CAREER: LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JOHN GLADWYN JEBB. By His Widow. With an introduction by H. Rider Haggard. With portrait. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

With some lingering misgivings, after reading this book through, we feel compelled to accept its plain statement that there really was a John Gladwyn Jebb, and that he was a nephew of that Sir Joshua Jebb, K. C. B., who has a whole page in the Dictionary of National Biography. Nevertheless, if the story of his eventful life and his miraculous escapes had been told with a little more skill and a little less naïveté, we should have decided that Jebb and his widow were, like Mr. Weller's unicorn and King's arms, both fabulous animals, and that the author of "King Solomon's Mines" had been playing a familiar trick of writers of fiction. Not even the portrait of the hero, which serves as frontispiece, would in that case shake our opinion, for the man represented, though not of an exactly common type, is not a particularly remarkable fellow, and he might be an artist's model as well as a traveler whose narratives of personal experiences rank him with Sir John Mandeville and Sindbad the Sailor. He is a stout man, dressed in a velvet jacket and waistcoat and checked trousers, who sits cross-legged on a straight-backed chair, holding a cigar and a newspaper, and gazes into vacancy with a reasonably thoughtful expression of countenance. He has a domelike head, a low, rather broad, corrugated brow, eyes not too close together, a fat nose, and a characterless chin.

Mr. Haggard, in his introduction, says that he met Jebb in London, in 1889, and went with him to Mexico to find the treasure of the Montezumas, which they did not find. As an instance of Jebb's bravery and thoughtfulness, Mr. Haggard tells a story. One night they slept in separate rooms in a poor little inn in a remote hamlet. Jebb had with him 3,000 Mexican silver dollars. The idea that an attempt might be made to rob them occurred to both. In the night Haggard heard dogs barking, and had a scare, but he clutched his revolver and fell asleep again. In the morning, when Haggard told about his scare, Jebb asserted that the house was surrounded by a dozen thieves, who must have been frightened away by the dogs, and that he sat till dawn on the edge of the bed, with a wax match in one hand, and his long barreled Colt's revolver, ready for use, in the other.

"'And why did you not come and wake me?' I asked, when he had finished his tale.

"'Oh,' he answered, 'I nearly did so, but I knew you were very tired; also, there was no use in both of us handing in our checks, for there were a dozen of those devils, and had they got into the room, for their own sakes they would have made a clean sweep of us.'"

Of course Mr. Haggard knew the man and believed in him, but a writer with less fondness for imaginative flights and a less strong feeling for exciting romance would have seen that this anecdote was the worst possible introduction to a series of narratives of remarkable adventures offered to the public as statements of fact. Human nature is incredulous.

Mr. Haggard says Jebb was "an adventurer, using that term in its best sense." He was born in 1841, to wealth, but he never could keep money. His strange adventures began in his school days, and he had exciting yarns to tell for almost every year in his life. Some of these are remembered by his biographer, others he wrote for newspapers and magazines, and the substance of his narratives is incorporated in her story. He lived in India, Brazil, the Western United States, and Mexico. He soldiered, planted coffee, formed steamship lines, dug for buried treasure, shot bears and buffaloes, tracked murderous outlaws, mined for silver, got lost in terrible snowstorms, traveled miles on snowshoes, starved, ate biscuit made of moldy flour and strychnine, and lived to tell the tale; helped invalids down steep precipices, saw ghosts of various kinds, encountered moving accidents by flood and field, and was always on top, always first as rescuer and instigator. His physical strength, his wit, his heroism, were ever potent.

His biographical widow was his second wife. Of his first marriage she darkly says it was not a happy one, but, as the lady died soon, she remarks that it is needless to go into particulars. Why? It would have been kinder either to say more or to say nothing. Strangely, those adventures in which the lady who is now Jebb's widow took part were much less exciting than those he told her about. Indeed, many of the incidents recall the late Ephraim Horn's thrilling account of his miraculous escape from shipwreck, which, it slowly transpired, was due to the fact that he was not on board the ill-fated vessel. Passages of history including some account of the Emperor Maximilian, and incidents in the lives of other men than Mr. Jebb, are used to lend variety of interest to this part of his biography.

Nevertheless, there is enough of Mr. Jebb, and this naïve account of his life is to be commended to all people who like stories of adventure. We gather from the book, in spite of its author and Mr. Haggard, the idea that Jebb was a plain, rather commonplace Englishman, who liked to be going somewhere, and saw just as many strange sights, had as many fevers, killed as many outlaws, ate as much strychnine, and had as many hairbreadth escapes from death and disaster as any other ordinary Englishman who traveled over the same ground in the same way would be likely to see, kill, eat, and otherwise experience. His ghosts are dubious, impotent spectres. He was a good story teller, who could draw the long bow with strength and skill, and doubtless he was a companionable fellow.

The few mistakes his biographer makes, through ignorance, are not to be laid to his charge. There are, to be sure, many books of adventure in print just as exciting and many better written. But one pleasant bit of unconscious drollery makes this volume unique. It calls Boston "the London of America." No other volume in the world contains that amusing error, which will cause laughter in Boston and in New-York, too—here, because we know that New-York is the London of America; there, because they know that London is the Boston of England.

ON THE WELSH BORDER.

THE MARCHES OF WALES. Notes and Impressions on the Welsh Borders, from the Severn Sea to the Sands o' Dee. By Charles G. Harper. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

Mr. Charles G. Harper indicates in rather a deprecatory way the character of this book as "a series of historical doses administered in the guise of a touring book, the unpalatable dryness of historical facts sweetened, so far as my ability lay, by an engaging popular treatment." Surely just the way the author takes is a pleasant one, and he manages his trip through the marshes of Wales in a satisfactory manner. The history of this section of the United Kingdom is a complex one, because there always was intermixture of English and Briton, Norman and Welshman, and there was great abundance of feuds, forays, pillagings, harryings, and burnings—disturbances just such as must occur during a thousand years or more in a borderland. There is no castle in Wales that has not its own particular story, and when he deems them worth while, Mr. Harper tells about it.

Chepstow is reached. Once it was a great stronghold, to-day Chepstow "is merely sordid. The lapse of ages and the changed conditions of life and travel have rendered its old-time chepe into a mere nothingness." In the church lie the remains of Henry Marten, the regicide. Marten was so much of a republican as to have plotted against Cromwell. Southey wrote some verses eulogizing Marten, but the regicide does not seem to have been a decent person, but rather inclined to immorality.

No American goes to Wales who does not look at Tintern Abbey, and the author has a well-written chapter about it. He sees it at night, when the owls hooted and the foxes barked. Lords of Chepstow never tired of "granting lands and lavishing gifts upon the Abbey of Tintern." That was the way of compensating for their sins. With the Lollards in the fifteenth century came ruin to the abbey.

Raglan Castle recalls the Pembrokes and Somersets and Henry, first Marquis of Worcester. Gen. Sir Thomas Fairfax pounded Raglan Castle hard in 1646, but did it no great harm; but after the Marquis, who was a devout Roman Catholic, left the stronghold, the rabble destroyed the fine castle. Monmouth to us on this side of the water is always fraught with historical interest. "Agincourt Square" in Monmouth sounds perfectly in keeping. Where Harry of Monmouth was born only a few fragments of a wall remain, and as for Monmouth Castle, a tourist of 100 years ago recorded the fact "that the birthplace of a mighty Prince is now converted into a yard for fatting ducks." "I can tell you there is goot men porn in Monmouth," says Fluellen. Mr. Harper, who looks at the portraits of Harry the Scourge of France, says it shows "a long-visaged, close-cropped, small-chinned, and somewhat cockneyfied-looking youth; rather dull than dashing in appearance, and not at all like the valiant commander our fancies picture him." One old worthy of Monmouth deserves mention. His name was William Jones. He was of King James I.'s time. He left Monmouth a penniless lad, went to London, and, through honesty and ability, made a large fortune. Then he came back to Monmouth incognito, clad in tatters. He wanted to find out what the people would say about him. Most of them abused William Jones, all save an old cobbler. Said Jones to him: "Did you know one Will Jones, a rapscallion who left Monmouth in your debt for a pair of shoes lang syne?" "Aye," replied the shoemaker. "I knew a boy of that name, sure enough, but 'twas an honest lad, and if he could have paid me he would have, never fear." Jones made many rich endowments to Monmouth, and to the good old cobbler he gave an annuity of £10.

Mr. Harper rather pooh-poohs the musical abilities of the Welsh, nor does he like their metheglin, which has the appearance of rum, "very sweet and heavy, and very nasty." This famous tipple is, he says, identical with "sack."

On or near the Sands o' Dee Mr. Harper, who has been in the search for a real Welsh milkmaid, so as to sketch her portrait, finds one, and is at once disillusioned. The milkmaid, with the sharp-pointed beaver hat and short skirts and taper ankles, he tells us, only exists to-day in opera bouffe. "Modernity has become the slayer of pleasant customs, and the last half century has been the death of many interesting things. Only the sordid and commonplace remain to the end of the chapter, like the disreputable Welsh harpers, who with unsteady hands twang their strings to the tune of 'Ar-hyd-y-Nos' for the coppers of the Sassenach in the hotels and railway stations of the Principality." An Englishman has, of course, the right of abusing his own people, for it seems that Mr. Harper shows more fondness for the monuments of Wales than for the Welsh. As an artist, Mr. Harper is stronger with his figures than with his sketches of buildings. The latter have a heavy, conventional touch.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

AIRLIE'S MISSION. By Annie S. Swan, (Mrs. Burnett Smith.) Illustrations by Lilian Russell. 12mo. New-York: Hunt & Eaton. 50 cents.

HALF HOURS WITH AN OLD GOLFER. By "Calamo Currente." Illustrated by G. A. Laundy. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

HOW SHALL THE RICH ESCAPE? By Dr. F. S. Billings. 12mo. Boston: The Arena Publishing Company.

A STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. By Dudley Julius Medley. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.25.

SOURCES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Considered in Relation to Colonial and English History. By C. Ellis Stevens, D. C. L. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

THE BOOKWORM. An Illustrated Treasury of Old-time Literature. 8vo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

AIGUILETS FOR THE STAFF

Rules from the Adjutant General's Office—Signal Corps Designations.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to-day issued General Orders No. 2, in which it is directed that the Adjutant General and the Inspector General shall wear the aiguilet prescribed for officers of their departments. General officers of staff departments will wear the designation of their grade on the centre of the cushion, and the insignia of their respective department on the strap of the epaulet.

The Commander in Chief establishes the following additional rules relating to the State decoration for long and faithful service:

With the application for an advanced decoration the holder will turn in the decoration heretofore awarded to him; decorations thus turned in will be turned over by the Board of Award to the makers, and the receipt of the latter forwarded to these headquarters; the engraving of anything on the reverse of the decoration by holders is strictly forbidden.

The designations of the Signal Corps are changed as follows:

The Signal Corps serving with the First Brigade will be known as the First, that serving with the Second Brigade as the Second, and the one serving with the Third Brigade as the Third Signal Corps. The authority of the Chief Signal Officer to command the Signal Corps of the State is limited to matters relating to instruction and inspection of the corps, except when all or several of the corps are serving together.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and assume charge of the recruiting station March 10, relieving Lieut. John A. Johnston, Eighth Cavalry, who will join his regiment.

—Major William S. Stanton and Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Brunswick, Ga., to attend the meeting of the Board of Officers, of which they are members.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. James A. Ryan, Tenth Cavalry, three months' extension; Capt. William L. Pitcher, Eighth Infantry, one month's extension.

—Passed Assistant Engineer J. K. Barton and Assistant Engineer R. B. Higgins have been ordered for examination for promotion at the Philadelphia Jan. 15.

—Lieut. W. L. Burdick of the Columbia has been ordered to Washington for examination for promotion Jan. 14.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Belt Printing Company of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, to do a general printing, publishing, and merchandise business; capital, $7,500; Directors—Emerson P. Harris, Ella S. Harris, and Viola B. Rice of Brocton, C. Eugene Sly of Fredonia, and Oliver H. Dibble of Dunkirk.

The Taylor Paint and Oil Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000; Directors—Joseph H. Taylor and George W. Bailey of New-York City, and Peter J. Lynch of Newark, N. J.

The Manhattan Lunch Company of New-York City, to prepare and sell luncheons and to do a general restaurant business; capital, $1,000; Directors—Foster F. Comstock and George C. Genet of Bayonne, N. J.; Robert B. Waldo and Ernest M. Elmore of Brooklyn, and William B. Rose of New-

IT MAY BE A KEEL YACHT

Plans for Two Cup Defenders Prepared by the Herreshoffs.

ONE CERTAIN TO BE BUILT

Several Yachtsmen Favor Keel Rather than Centreboarder—Mr. Iselin Ready to Take Charge of the Vessel.

No order for a cup defender was given yesterday. Every day delayed now is so much valuable time lost that should be given to getting the yacht in good racing trim, say the yachtsmen. The order has been placed for the Valkyrie, and it is said that she will be launched in three months. If that is so she will be sailing in May. At the best the American yacht will not be sailing before June, and it is doubtful if she will be by then.

There was more talk yesterday about a syndicate, and it is generally thought now that nothing will be done until after the meeting of the New-York Yacht Club on Monday night. The story of the opposition to George Gould as a member of a syndicate, which was printed exclusively in The New-York Times yesterday, caused considerable comment in yachting circles. It was thought that this hitch in the formation of a syndicate, with Mr. Gould as a member, would finally result in there being two boats built, one by the syndicate and one by Mr. Gould and his friends. This, of course, would increase the chances of the America's Cup staying on this side of the Atlantic.

A prominent yachtsmen said yesterday: "Several attempts have been made to form a syndicate, but the chief cause of failure has been lack of money and the inability to get the right men together. It has been said that a syndicate composed of the Belmonts, Iselins, Morgans, Vanderbilts, and E. M. Brown has been in process of organization, and that George Gould had been asked to join. That is not so, and it was so stated in The New-York Times of yesterday. Mr. Gould has offered to defray half the cost of building a yacht, but he has not been and will not be invited to join with the yachtsmen mentioned in the formation of a syndicate.

"In some quarters it has been said that C. Oliver Iselin had declined to have anything to do with the cup defender this year. Mr. Iselin will not organize a syndicate, but he will join one, and, mark my word, when the time comes he will take charge of the boat. To this he has practically agreed. If he has his way the cup defender will be a keel boat.

"The Herreshoffs have prepared plans for two boats, one an enlarged and improved Vigilant, and the other a keel boat, and they are prepared to begin to build at once. Now many yachtsmen want the defender to be a centreboarder, but others, who are not slow to recognize the good points of the Valkyrie and Britannia, favor a keel boat."

Vice Commodore E. M. Brown said: "It is almost certain that a new yacht will be built to defend the cup. Whether the money will be raised by a syndicate or by a popular subscription among the members of the club we will have to wait until Monday to find out."

VALKYRIE III. UNDER WAY.

Material Purchased and Construction of Cup Challenger Begun.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The United Press learns that the Hendersons, the yacht builders of Glasgow, purchased the material for the construction of a new Valkyrie several months ago, but that work in the direction of building the boat was suspended when the hitch occurred in regard to the custody of the cup. Lord Dunraven has now ordered the work of construction to proceed. The new yacht, which will be a keel boat, will be named the Valkyrie III.

A number of prominent yachtsmen have expressed a willingness to join in defraying the expenses of building the new boat, but their offers have been declined. The syndicate bearing the expense consists of Lord Dunraven, Lord Wolverton, Lord Lonsdale, Mr. H. McCalmont, and possibly Lord Ashburton. Lord Dunraven will engage two skippers for the boat. Negotiations are already pending with a view of securing Capt. Sycamore, skipper of the Catina, as Capt. Cranfield declines to cross the Atlantic in the yacht. He will either go over in a steamer or retire altogether. There is a rumor in circulation that Cranfield will enter the service of the Goulds.

Lord Dunraven, after speaking at Market-Harborough to-night, will go to his seat, Adare Manor, County Limerick, Ireland, where everything in regard to the cup race and the building of the yacht will be arranged.

KINGS COUNTYS IN FORM.

They Easily Defeat the Castle Point Bowlers at Bantle's.

The Castle Point Cyclers' bowlers couldn't roll fast enough to keep themselves warm in their first game with the Kings County Wheelmen cracks at Bantle's alleys, in Brooklyn, last evening. In direct contrast to their work was that of the Kings County boys. They were in fine fettle and threw out their chests when Umpire Schoonmaker announced them winners of the opening game by 202 points.

In the second game the Kings Countys were not so severe on their Hoboken opponents, for they defeated them by only 55 pins. Capt. Nellis distinguished himself in the first game by rolling up the handsome total of 232, which is "top" score for his team. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	6	4	0	232
Hart	7	1	5	175
Gardner	3	5	2	175
Miles	1	5	4	152
Martin	2	6	2	168
Total	16	21	13	902

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score
Curtis	2	6	2	167
Mittlesdorf	2	1	7	1114
Francke	1	6	3	156
Trautwein	1	4	5	142
Slonek	1	3	6	123
Total	7	20	23	700

FRAMES.
Kings Co.....88 176 274 365 431 526 615 720 808 902
Castle Point.74 130 207 278 351 422 485 548 627 700
Average—Kings County, 180 2-5; Castle Point, 140. Scorers—F. L. Chase and Cecil S. Hasbrouck. Umpire—James Schoonmaker.

SECOND GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Nellis	2	4	2	180
Hart	3	4	3	151
Gardner	3	4	3	166
Miles	1	5	4	140
Martin	2	4	4	147
Total	13	21	16	784

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	1	5	4	148
Mittlesdorf	0	6	4	140
Francke	2	4	4	149
Trautwein	0	6	4	144
Slonek	0	7	3	148
Total	3	28	19	729

FRAMES.
Kings County.72 144 205 288 384 469 534 613 701 784
Castle Point..66 145 208 291 352 437 501 575 655 729
Average—Kings County, 156 4-5; Castle Point, 145 4-5. Scorers—F. L. Chase and C. S. Hasbrouck. Umpire—James Schoonmaker.

CRACK ATALANTAS WIN.

The Columbias, Badly Handicapped, Lose Twice to the Newark Men.

The Atalanta Wheelmen and Columbia Wheelmen teams rolled two games at the Acme Hall alleys in Brooklyn last evening in the cyclish bowling tournament. The Newark men got two victories, as the sharps expected they would, the Columbias being badly handicapped through lack of practice. Olosaga was "high man" in both games. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	4	4	2	166
Halsey	3	3	3	146
Budd	2	3	3	139
Terbell	3	4	3	161
Olozaga	3	5	1	179

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COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	0	3	7	124
Gaden	1	5	4	129
Bierling	0	5	5	135
Ruprecht	3	5	1	160
Letzkus	3	2	5	137
Total	7	21	22	694

FRAMES.
Atalanta ...115 208 281 340 414 501 589 693 779 853
Columbia ... 71 128 206 285 351 426 504 582 649 694
Averages—Atalanta, 170 3-5; Columbia, 138 4-5. Scorers—A. Wessels and W. C. Carsons. Umpire—W. N. Esles.

SECOND GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Millar	1	5	4	146
Halsey	4	2	4	161
Budd	2	4	4	140
Terbell	3	2	5	147
Olozaga	3	6	1	179
Total	13	19	18	773

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	3	3	4	140
Gaden	1	3	6	128
Bierling	3	3	4	158
Ruprecht	3	5	2	175
Letzkus	2	4	4	152
Total	12	18	20	749

FRAMES.
Atalanta 90 172 239 336 408 470 561 622 707 773
Columbia 67 139 229 304 379 462 538 613 687 749
Averages—Atalanta, 154 3-5; Columbia, 149 4-5. Scorers—A. Wessels and W. C. Carson. Umpire—W. N. Esler.

CITIZENS WIN TWO GAMES.

They Bowled Steadily in the Bank Clerks' Tournament.

The usual number of "rooters" attended the Bank Clerks' League games at the Academy Alleys last night. The teams represented the Citizens' Savings Bank, Bank of America, and First National Bank. The champion Citizens' players met the Bank of America in the first game, and, as expected, took the lead in the early part of the game. They increased their lead as each frame was rolled, and eventually won by 122 pins.

The second game brought the First National Bank and the Bank of America together. The latter team had a lead of 12 pins at the close of the second frame, and the next frame found them with an even score. In the fourth frame the First National five led by 9 pins. Bank of America then took command again, and with 1 pin lead in the fifth frame set the pace throughout the game, gaining with every frame rolled and winning by 89 pins.

The Citizens and First National Bank fought for honors in the third game. The Citizens defeated their opponents by 101 pins. Scores follow:

FIRST GAME.
BANK OF AMERICA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Macauley	0	2	8	107
St. John	2	2	6	131
Carpenter	1	1	8	110
Craft	2	3	5	139
Denzler	2	3	5	139
Total	7	11	32	626

CITIZENS' SAVING BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
P. Bever	1	6	3	158
Suling	2	2	6	127
Lahm	2	2	4	151
Sayler	3	3	4	149
E. Bever	4	4	3	163
Total	11	17	20	748

FRAMES.
Bank of Am..52 108 174 249 314 381 445 490 555 626
Citizens' S. B.44 140 225 304 379 458 523 600 676 748
Averages—Bank of America, 125 1-5; Citizens' Savings Bank, 149 3-5. Scorers—Leo Jacoby and F. G. Smith. Umpire—Mr. A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Williams	2	7	7	110
Fellows	4	1	5	150
Cummings	2	4	4	144
Bishop	1	3	6	123
Gardner	1	5	4	127
Total	9	15	26	654

BANK OF AMERICA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Carpenter	1	2	7	113
Craft	3	6	1	182
St. John	1	5	4	142
Macauley	0	3	7	116
Denzler	3	6	1	190
Total	8	22	20	743

FRAMES.
F'st N. Bank..50 125 200 270 323 377 443 534 599 654
B'k. of Am'ca..71 137 200 261 324 407 499 572 649 743
Avarages—First National Bank, 130 4-5; Bank of America, 148 3-5. Scorers—E. A. Lahn and F. G. Smith. Umpire—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
P. Bever	4	4	4	151
Suling	3	4	3	166
Lahm	2	4	4	143
Sayler	2	6	2	171
E. Bever	4	1	5	162
Total	13	19	18	793

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Williams	2	4	4	145
Fellows	1	1	8	123
Cummings	3	3	4	162
Bishop	0	5	5	131
Gardner	0	5	5	131
Total	6	18	26	692

FRAMES.
Citizens' S. B.94 185 259 333 417 512 596 667 729 793
First Nat. B.66 139 195 270 342 426 482 552 618 692
Averages—Citizens' Savings Bank, 158 3-5. First National Bank, 138 2-5. Scorers—F. A. Farries and G. W. Craft. Umpire—A. Emerson.

WINSORS' GOOD BOWLING.

Defeated Harlems and Bachelors in Well-Rolled Games.

The games in the Harlem Republican Club League rolled last night resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.
WINSOR II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Absy	3	6	1	191
Guibert	2	3	5	142
Cowperthwaite	3	5	2	172
Chase	5	4	1	201
Fafford	3	5	2	170
Total	16	23	11	876

HARLEM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lefferts	4	3	3	203
Havercon	0	4	6	129
Weir	3	4	3	182
Winne	5	4	3	148
Hill	4	1	5	131
Total	12	17	21	793

FRAMES.
Winsor II....72 159 253 342 436 536 614 703 780 876
Harlem 68 128 211 294 363 418 493 538 686 703
Average—Winsor II., 155 1-5; Harlem, 158 3-5. Scorers—L. Roe and H. D. Boehm. Umpire—B. E. Gaddert.

SECOND GAME.
HARLEM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lefferts	3	5	2	167
Havercon	1	5	4	152
Weir	0	6	4	141
Winne	5	3	2	187
Hill	5	3	2	197
Total	14	22	14	844

BACHELORS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdland	2	4	4	151
Surman	3	5	2	189
Streuther	1	4	5	138
Allen	2	6	2	172
Cook	4	3	3	174
Total	12	22	16	824

FRAMES.
Harlem 93 185 260 319 404 502 577 665 761 844
Bachelors ...64 148 223 292 371 479 572 648 725 824
Averages—Harlem, 168 4-5; Bachelors, 164 4-5. Scorers—L. Roe and H. D. Boehm. Umpire—B. E. Gaddert.

THIRD GAME.
WINSOR II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Absy	1	6	3	157
Gurbert	4	3	3	169
Cowperthwaite	2	6	2	180
Chase	6	1	3	181
Fafford	4	5	1	189
Total	17	21	12	864

BACHELOR.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdland	3	3	4	153
Surman	3	2	5	153
Streuther	2	5	3	182
Allen	2	5	3	160
Cook	3	5	2	185
Total	13	20	17	813

FRAMES.
Winsor II....87 163 245 330 421 505 603 705 790 864
Bachelor 85 172 248 333 417 498 577 662 739 813
Averages—Winsor II., 172 4-5; Bachelor, 162 3-5. Scorers—L. Roe and H. D. Boehm. Umpire—B. E. Gaddert.

GAVE THE GAME TO ST. PAUL'S.

Brooklyn High School Loses a Football Championship.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Long Island Interscholastic League was held yesterday at Adelphi School. The committee is composed of representatives from the Faculties of the various schools comprising the league, and was called together to consider a question in which every schoolboy in Brooklyn is interested.

At Eastern Park on Nov. 17, 1894, the St. Paul Cathedral School team played the Brooklyn High School eleven at football. This was the deciding game of the Interscholastic League, and was won by the latter team by the score of 18 to 12. It was generally conceded that the High School had captured a well-deserved championship, but two weeks later St. Paul protested the game, claiming that their opponents had played a man who did not go to their school at the time. The protest was sustained by the league delegates, and the game was given to St. Paul.

The High School appealed to the Advisory Committee, stating as its causes for so appealing that the protest should have been presented before the game, according to the intercollegiate constitution, and that the delegates had no power to give the game to their opponents. As the Long Island League recognizes the above constitution as its guide, it was conceded by men interested and even by the representatives from Garden City that the protest was too late. Nevertheless, the league itself at its former meeting, and the Advisory Committee at yesterday's meeting, voted, as they said, on the moral view of the question, against their laws and sustained St. Paul's protest, after proof was obtained that the High School player was not a member of that school.

Last year the Cathedral School obtained the baseball pennant on a protest after the championship had been won by the High School. The prejudice which seems to exist against the latter school is so great in the league that in all probability the High School will resign from that organization.

The schools were represented yesterday as follows: Prof. Rouillion, Pratt Institute; Prof. Hawes, "Poly" Preparatory; Prof. Henderson, St. Paul; Prof. Safford, Adelphi; Prof. Palmer, Brooklyn High School; Prof. Trask, Brooklyn Latin School; Prof. Connor, Bryant & Stratton's.

SHOOTING FOR LARCHMONT CUP.

J. K. Palmer in the Lead, with 46 Kills Out of 50 Birds.

The annual shoot for the Larchmont Yacht Club trophy began yesterday on the club grounds. The prize was a cup valued at $250 and a sweepstakes of $100 each. Nine men came to the line, and the shooting was very close. The birds trapped were a good lot, but as there was no wind and the atmosphere was clear it was big odds on the gun against the bird.

The contestants were George Work, Carteret Club; J. K. Palmer, F. G. Moore, L. T. Davenport, W. Wynn, and Capt. Money, Larchmont Club; B. Madison and W. S. Edey, Country Club, and C. Furgueson, Jr., of the New-Utrecht Club.

Each man shot from the thirty-yard mark, and each is to shoot at 100 birds. Half the match was decided yesterday, and J. K. Palmer finished in the lead, with George Work second. At the end of the first 25 Palmer, Work, and Davenport were tied.

Following is the score:

Palmer—2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 • 2 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..3 cents.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (29th St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King. Matinée.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Country Sport. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée, 2:00.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—8:15—Philharmonic Society Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts, Wax Works, Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda. Matinée, 2:00.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, 57th St-Broadway—Day and Evening—George Inness Paintings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:15.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Blue Jeans. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Dr. Syntax. Matinée, 2:00.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci. Matinée—Les Huguenots.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Princess Paulina.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:15—Illustrated Lecture. Matinée, 2:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	32	46	3:30 P. M.	41	45
6 A. M.	32	43	6 P. M.	39	41
9 A. M.	34	44	9 P. M.	36	40
12 M.	37	46	12 P. M.	38	36

Average temperature yesterday.....42½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....30½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....29
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

REPUBLICANS AND THE TREASURY.

It is intimated to us from Washington, and on authority for which we are bound to have respect, that the great body of the Republicans in both branches of Congress would support a financial measure directed to the single purpose of completely relieving the Treasury and the country from all consequences of doubt as to the stability of the currency. Such a measure, as we have already amply shown, may be made very simple. It needs but to give the Treasury authority to borrow money for the retirement of the legal tenders on bonds that may be deposited as security for bank notes. There is not any question that this would immediately and entirely meet every feature of the situation that can be met by legislation, and without the slightest disturbance in financial circles, with the most beneficial effect, on the contrary, upon all interests involved. It would strengthen the Treasury against all possible demands. It would remove all apprehension, however vague or remote, as to the absolute power of the Government to maintain the stability of the currency. It would provide for a natural and healthy reduction of the note circulation, if it be really redundant, and for a natural and healthy increase of circulation if really required. Above all, it would completely reassure all minds at home and abroad as to the future of our currency, immediate or distant.

We have said that we regard the authority on which the intimation reaches us that such a measure would command Republican support as entitled to respect. We may add that such a policy on the part of the Republicans would be not only patriotic, but extremely sensible and prudent. It is exactly in the line of the principles professed by the majority of the party and advocated by its most capable and trusted leaders. In involves no inconsistency. It is not to be suspected in any way of being a "deal" or a compromise with any faction, or a concession to any sectional sentiment. It is not radical, and involves no innovation, no application of an untried plan, no experiment, financial or political. It is a direct, businesslike, practical method of dealing with the actual situation. It provides effectually for carrying out the essential principle to which the Republican Party, as well as the conservative portion of the Democratic Party, is fully committed, namely, that every dollar of our national currency shall be kept equal in value to every other dollar, and all equal to the best. No Republican of ordinary common sense could fail to recognize that Republican support of such a measure was honorable, was right, and was consistent with the Republican standard of financial legislation.

The only possible objection to such action is one that needs but to be stated to expose its fallacy and its unworthiness. It is that it would relieve the Democratic majority of embarrassment. That is the objection that was made last year to Republican support of the repeal of the Sherman Silver-Purchase act. It was disregarded then and treated with the contempt which it deserved, and which all honest and intelligent men felt for it. Did the Republicans suffer from their manly and patriotic course last year? On the contrary, they stood very much higher for it. When the repeal bill reached the Senate, there was a small number of Democratic Senators, led by Mr. Gorman, who thought that it was good "politics" to treat the question as a partisan one, and who exhausted the resources of chicane and intrigue to bring about a "compromise" by which what they stupidly thought were party interests should be advanced at the expense of the interests of the whole country. Verily they had their reward. The demonstration of the incapacity or unwillingness of the Democratic Party in the Senate to rise above mere partisanship and to meet the clear requirements of the country was the chief element in the disastrous and humiliating defeat of the Democracy throughout the Union. That is a very plain and, it seems to us, a very convincing object lesson in the value of partisanship as compared with honesty and patriotism. It is one that we call to the attention of our opponents. We shall be extremely glad if they will profit by our own bitter experience.

Let us suppose that the Republicans neglect that lesson and are "smart" enough to put or leave the Democrats "in a hole," that is to say, that they refuse all aid to honest legislation and the session expires without action, what would be the Republican situation? Either at an extraordinary session convened by the President or, if the country can wait, in December next they would have to take the sole responsibility of dealing with whatever complications shall have arisen. They would have to face that difficult duty with a very large majority in the House that would fix upon them complete accountability, but without a majority in the Senate, where they will have but forty-three Republicans at the very most, forty-five being a majority. Of these forty-three, Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho, and Cameron of Pennsylvania are silver men. The five or six Populists will hold the balance of power completely. Who then will be "in a hole"? Not the Democrats, for the control, and with it the responsibility, will have passed from their hands. If the Republicans, therefore, are now inclined to consider solely, or mainly, the effect of their course upon their party prospects, we beg them at least to look beyond the 3d of March. They will find that in this case patriotism and loyalty to principle are by far the best party policy.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

The Union League Club has declared as explicitly as the Chamber of Commerce in favor of a "non-partisan business administration" for the city, and it joins with that body in demanding that the power of removal be promptly vested in the Mayor. The passage of a bill for this purpose, it says in the resolution adopted on Thursday night, "should not be and can not rightfully be hampered or embarrassed by any considerations of party expediency." This is, in fact, the first essential of municipal reform. The requirement is not simply that the present Mayor shall have power to remove the heads of departments and to appoint their successors, but that the Mayor of the city, whoever he may be hereafter, shall have the opportunity of selecting the heads of departments in order that he may be held responsible for the management of their business.

This is the cornerstone of municipal reform. It is desirable to concentrate responsibility in the departments by placing the direction of each under a single head, so that there may be no division of authority or of counsel and no evasion of accountability, but this matter need not be complicated with the question of the power of appointment and removal, upon which there is such general agreement. However the head of a department may be constituted, whether it consist of a man or a "board," it should be directly responsible to the appointing power, and it cannot be made so unless the appointing power has the right to appoint, independent of his predecessor and of any other power. With a proper system of regulation for subordinate appointments, excluding "pulls" and partisanship, there is little danger of an abuse of this authority, while it is necessary not only to fix responsibility upon the Mayor, but to give assurance that Mayors fit to exercise the authority will be chosen. It will afford the strongest incentive for a non-partisan union of citizens in support of candidates of the right character.

There are special reasons why this power of removal should be promptly conferred upon Mayor Strong. He was nominated and elected for the very purpose of applying a remedy to the condition of things that has grown up under the rule of Tammany. The abuses of one department have been fully disclosed, and if a similar state of things does not exist in others there is plenty of evidence that they are permeated with inefficiency and extravagance. The Mayor has indicated how he will use the power of appointment when he gets it by his action in regard to the Street-Cleaning Department, and it is certain that he can do little to cleanse and rehabilitate other departments until he is able to control the appointment of their heads. For that the work of practical reform must wait, and it should be kept waiting no longer than is necessary.

This matter has also a very important bearing upon the question of further investigation. The Mayor has certain powers of investigation through the Commissioners of Accounts. The resolution offered by Senator Lexow at Albany extending the time and the scope of the inquiry of the special committee of the Senate appointed last year makes its further action dependent upon the request of the Mayor. How far Mr. Strong can effectually direct investigations of his own, and how far he may need the aid of a legislative committee, will depend largely upon the men at the head of the departments. If they are identified with the abuses to be exposed and corrected, they can do much to hinder investigation and to make it ineffectual. If, on the other hand, they are in favor of a thorough exposure of every evil and of every defect that calls for a remedy and in sympathy with the work of applying remedies, they can be of invaluable service in making investigation easy and helping to make it complete and remedial in its effect. For the purposes of investigation, therefore, whether it is to be conducted by the Commissioners of Accounts or by the Senate committee, it is desirable that the Mayor should have the power to remove the present heads of departments in order to clear the way for a complete scrutiny of the existing condition of things as well as to build up a new and better condition of things. A bill which shall give the present Mayor and all future Mayors of New-York power to appoint their own heads of departments is the first requisite for proceeding with the work of municipal reform for which the people pronounced so emphatically at the last election.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE.

It seemed at first very unfortunate that a personal controversy between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the American Institute of Architects should have nullified the law which Congress had been brought to the point of enacting for the improvement of our public architecture. It is now questionable whether that nullification will not turn out to be a good thing for the interest concerned. The Supervising Architect who was the real stumbling block in the way of a successful execution of the law has been got rid of upon other grounds, and there is now no effective opposition in the Treasury Department to the introduction of better methods. Moreover, the law in behalf of which Mr. Carlisle refused to exert the discretionary power intrusted to him by it was not an entirely satisfactory law. It seems considerably inferior to the bill now pending, which has been drawn with the view of harmonizing all interests legitimately involved and which seems to conciliate them all. It is approved by the Treasury, it is approved by the body of architects, and it has been cordially recommended by the report of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In consequence of this report the bill is now before the House. The only question touching its passage, since no opposition to it has appeared, seems to be the question whether it can be reached during the present short session.

We do not see any reason to doubt that it ought to be reached and to be passed. The motive of it is to restrict the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to the functions implied by his title. It is proposed, that is, to make him responsible not at all for the design, but merely for the superintendence of the buildings of the Government. This is a responsibility which, in the nature of the case, must be assumed by some officer of the Government. It is a responsibility which, according to all the ex-Supervising Architects, is sufficient to engage the whole strength and the whole time of the officer upon whom it is devolved. It leaves him no leisure nor opportunity for the work of architectural design. Accordingly, that work, under the present system, is assigned to subordinates, whose compensation, as compared with the compensation of men doing work of the same kind and magnitude in private practice and subject to competition, is a conclusive proof of their incompetency.

The bill now before the House establishes a commission, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, of three architects and two engineer officers of the army. The architectural members of the commission may be separately appointed for every projected public building. The Secretary of the Treasury is ex officio President of the commission, with power to convene it whenever he thinks its service necessary, and the Supervising Architect ex officio Secretary. If there is appropriated for a public building $100,000 or more, the commission shall choose five architects to prepare designs in competition; if the appropriation is less, the commission may select an architect directly. The unsuccessful competitors shall receive $150, or one-tenth of 1 per cent. upon the amount appropriated for the building up to $150,000, and $100 more for every $100,000 above that limit, provided that no more than $1,000 shall be paid for a rejected design. The successful competitor shall be appointed architect of the building.

This is not an ideal method of procuring an architect. The ideal method is direct selection by a competent judge. But it is to be presumed that the author of the bill, who is an architect of experience and authority, had reason to believe that no measure which did not recognize the element of competition had a chance of becoming law. Of course, everything would depend upon the selection of the commission or of the architectural members of the various commissions. But there is little danger that an appointment that carries only a per diem allowance of $10 will become a political prize. No busy architect could afford to take it, except for the honor involved in it, unless he were prepared to make pecuniary sacrifices for the sake of his art. But a number of eminent architects have already shown their willingness to make such sacrifices by their unselfish efforts in behalf of this bill and of its predecessor. Indeed, the devotion of these architects and their readiness to give their services for the raising of the standard of our public architecture do very great credit to their profession. There can be no reasonable doubt that the method proposed by the bill will work a very great improvement in the character of the Government architecture, which is at present a national disgrace, and will tend to raise the standard of it to the highest standard now attained in private practice. For this reason the bill should pass, and it would be a public calamity if the enactment of it at the present session were to be prevented by the pressure upon Congress of more importunate topics.

WHEAT CROPS.

By repeatedly increasing its estimate of the size of the wheat crop harvested some months ago, the Government has now reached a total which is less by about 40,000,000 bushels than the average of best unofficial estimates. But there were two decreases before the upward movement began in October. In June the Government was led by its advices to estimate a total of 413,000,000 bushels; in July the crop, from the Government's point of view, had fallen to 389,000,000; in August 387,000,000 bushels were reported; in October the addition of nearly 50,000,000 bushels increased the estimate to 435,000,000; and now the figures are 460,000,000. For a long time, however, the best unofficial estimates have been in the neighborhood of 500,000,000, and one or two of them, which are entitled to considerable respect, are even higher.

The inaccuracy of the official estimates of wheat crops in this country has been notorious for some years past. Since 1889 the official reports have been very misleading and always in the same direction. That is to say, the Government's estimates have fallen far short of the actual yield. This has been true not only of those published while the crop was growing and during the progress of the harvest, but also of those final figures given out some months after the harvest was ended. The most noticeable of these underestimates were those relating to the crops of 1891 and 1892. The best unofficial authorities substantially agree that the aggregate of the deficiencies in the Government's final estimates for the four years ending with 1893 was nearly 200,000,000 bushels, and to this there may be added about 40,000,000 for last year's crop.

Because these estimates have become unworthy of confidence there has recently been established an unofficial agency for the collection and publication of statistics concerning the crops of wheat and other cereals, and the reports of this agency appear to have much more weight with the wheat trade than is given to those which come from Washington. Why the Government has been unable to make trustworthy reports we do not know, but unless its methods can be improved and the results of its inquiries can be brought more nearly in accord with the actual facts, it should retire from the business of estimating the size of wheat crops.

Owing to the condition of the Argentine Republic and the comparatively recent development of the wheat-growing industry there, it cannot reasonably be expected that the reports sent out from that country in the harvest season concerning the size of its wheat crop will be approximately accurate. We referred a few days ago to the reception in this country and in Europe of dispatches asserting that the new crop had proved to be smaller by about one-third than the one immediately preceding it. Because of the great influence exerted upon the wheat market in Liverpool (and in the United States) by the size of the Argentine exportable surplus, these reports deserved attention. At the present time, however, these statements do not appear to have been confirmed. Nor have they been disproved. While it is true that in the second week of December cable advices received in Liverpool and Antwerp and elsewhere indicated a considerable reduction of the crop, and that dispatches afterward received in this country were to the same effect, it is now known that at the beginning of the harvest, in the first week of December, the reports received and published in Buenos Ayres were very favorable. The prediction was made there at that time that the crop would be larger than the preceding one. "Our foreign readers," said The Buenos Ayres Standard on Dec. 5, "may rest assured that our wheat crop will be much larger than last season's." If the reports published in Buenos Ayres on that date were trustworthy, there was good warrant for this assurance, but it should be borne in mind that it was not possible for any journal in Buenos Ayres to obtain at that time information as to the quality and size of the crop throughout the country, and that dispatches asserting a loss of about one-third were forwarded two or three weeks later. The condition of the market here and abroad indicates that the trade does not know what to believe and is waiting for news that will be conclusive.

It would be amusing, if it were not serious, to read the defense of the Sultan by Señor Ximenes, who has been conducting geographical researches in Eastern Turkey for the information of the Sultan. His utter ignorance of what happened near him is not surprising. He was a guest of the Turkish Government, and doubtless found Zekki Pasha a most charming host. So, also, we can scarcely wonder at his antipathy to the American missionaries and his characterization of them as Methodists. To the grandee of Madrid the term Methodist is a synonym for all that is disagreeable in religious work which seeks to help men to think for themselves, and when he found such men in Bitlis it was natural for him to assume that they were Methodists, instead of Congregationalists. It is safe to assume, however, that the missionaries will remain and do a good work, notwithstanding his strictures; also, that the fact of the massacres at Sassoun will be corroborated, even though this honored member of the Royal Geographical Society did not see them or even hear of them.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET CONCERT

A Very Fine Programme Played in a Manner Beyond Criticism.

The concert of the Kneisel Quartet at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night was the first of a series of three to be given by this organization. The audience last night was large enough to be encouraging, and its applause was a sufficient evidence of genuine pleasure. The programme was delightfully arranged. It comprised Beethoven's quartet in A minor, Opus 132; the larghetto and scherzo from Cherubini's quartet in D minor, and Antonin Dvorak's quartet in F major, Opus 96, one of his recent American works. This arrangement, beginning with the most serious work of the evening, and ending with the most genial, was much better than that originally announced, which had the compositions in directly the opposite order.

It is not necessary at this time to comment on Beethoven's great Opus 132, except to say that its majesty of style and its profundity of feeling show no sign of diminishing with the flight of years. It was played last night as it is the privilege of few to hear it played—with such noble purity of tone, such technical finish, such intensity of feeling, and such repose, that it seemed like a new gospel of all truth in chamber music. The Cherubini movements formed a good interlude between the other two numbers, the quaint and clever scherzo being particularly well given.

The Dvorak quartet, which was produced by the Kneisel men last season, has been performed by the organization over fifty times in various parts of the United States. Many of these performances were in direct response to requests to hear this new work by the eminent Bohemian composer. It can be said that the work bears repetition remarkably well. It is brilliant, engaging, tuneful, fresh in ideas, unlabored, yet varied in treatment, and full of spirit. Its Americanism has been questioned, but it is difficult to understand how any one can fail to see evidence of a deliberate attempt to utilize thematic contours suggested by music found in this country. It was played last night in a manner beyond all criticism, the wonderfully beautiful lento giving the performers especial scope for the display of their rich tone and warm cantabile style.

"Don Giovanni" at the Opera.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before a large audience, which showed very plainly that it enjoyed the most famous of operas. The performance was one of the most satisfactory of the current season. The cast was the same as heretofore, and the various artists were in good form and were more at ease than they were on the first night of the work this season. M. Maurel repeated his finely-wrought impersonation of the central figure of the drama, and again delighted every one with his clever treatment of significant details. M. Edouard de Reszke was again seen and heard in his admirably humorous performance of Leporello. Mme. Nordica as Donna Anna and Mme. Eames as Donna Elvira sang their music well, and Mlle. de Lussan as Zerlina, Signor Russitano as Don Ottavio, Signor Carbone as Massetto, and Signor Abramoff as Il Commendatore filled out the cast acceptably.

CONSIDERED REFORM MEASURES

The Legislative Committee of the City Club Will Meet Each Week While the Legislature Is in Session.

The members of the legislative committee of the City Club met last night to consider reform measures. They remained in session four hours.

Those present were James W. Pryor, J. Augustus Johnson, W. Travers Jerome, Horace E. Deming, John Brooks Leavitt, L. L. Delafield, Arthur H. Ely, James R. Burnett, W. A. Shortt, J. Noble Hayes, and William M. Ivins.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of five to consider legislation affecting the Police Department. The question of the proposed plan of the Committee of Seventy for reorganizing the minor criminal courts was referred to a committee of three.

The important business of the evening was the consideration of ballot reform.

The report of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs was considered at length, and made a special order of business for next Friday. The Council opposes the adoption of a party column ballot, and recommends the passage of a law embodying the main features of the Massachusetts system, for the following reasons:

First. This form of ballot follows the policy of the State Constitution in assisting the voter in municipal elections to vote without reference to national parties.

Second. It creates for all candidates, as nearly as possible, precisely the same conditions, and makes the process of voting the same for all voters. There is no helping out of weak candidates by the strength of the other names on the ticket, and therefore there is every incentive for parties to put good men in nomination. There is no room for a caveat provision in a law providing for such a ballot.

Third—It presents reasonable facilities for the illiterate voter to split his ticket, if he so desires.

Fourth—It affords but slight opportunity for fraudulent alteration. The marking squares are small, and the arrangement is such that an extra mark would invalidate the ballot for one office only, and not necessitate throwing out the entire ballot.

Fifth—It offers great facilities for a speedy count of the votes.

Sixth—A ballot in the Massachusetts form is cheaper than a blanket ballot with any other arrangement of names. The name of a candidate can appear but once on the ballot, and titles of offices with blanks beneath do not appear, so that much printing is saved.

Seventh—There can be no demand from any quarter for a blanket paster in connection with this form of ballot, as there is no unjust discrimination such as calls for the blanket paster in connection with the party-column ballot.

These advantages far outweigh the arguments which have been charged against this form of ballot.

The first of these is the inconvenience in making as many marks as there are persons to be elected. The objection is trivial. In fact, a voter should be compelled to make an affirmative selection for each office. The diqerence, however, in time, would be a matter of seconds rather than of minutes. It is contended, however, that this inconvenience is so great as to be the cause of a falling off in the vote for minor offices under the Massachusetts law. This is not conceded.

Admitting the fact that the candidates for minor offices in Massachusetts receive fewer votes than the candidates for the more important offices, we should remember that a similar falling off is observed in New-York under the law which makes it easier to vote a full ticket than to scratch the minor offices. We contend that the returns prove that, in Massachusetts, failure to vote for certain offices is preferential and not the result of typographical arrangement. Moreover, the decrease, whether preferential or otherwise, is equally fair for all candidates for the same office.

It is also urged that the Massachusetts system is not applicable to a State where the illiterate voter must be provided with a ballot intelligible to him.

It may be admitted that the schemes of sample ballots heretofore prepared and designed to assist the illiterate voter by symbols have not been satisfactory, but it is believed that the arrangement and form of party symbols now proposed makes it as easy for a person unable to read as for an educated man to vote a straight ticket; while the "independent illiterate" can vote for the candidates of his choice more easily by this plan than by any party-column plan, if both exclude the use of an individual paster for a candidate whose name appears on the official ballot.

These reasons demand that all who seek true ballot reform should favor the Australian form of blanket ballot, do all they can to secure its adoption, and oppose every form of party ballot.

It was decided to hold meetings of the Legislative Committee every Friday night during the session of the Legislature.

SPEED TRIAL FOR THE NEW-YORK

As She Is in Fine Condition, a Good Record Is Expected.

The cruiser New-York will leave her anchorage, off Tompkinsville, S. I., this morning and proceed on her cruise to the West Indies.

The two days since leaving the navy yard dock have been spent in removing all traces of navy yard dirt, so that now the ship has the appearance of one that has been engaged in active cruising.

On the way down to Hampton Roads a speed trial will be made under full boiler power and natural draught, lasting from six to twelve hours. As the ship's bottom is clean and the engines are in excellent condition, a good record may be looked for.

The officers attached to the ship are: Captain, R. D. Evans; Lieutenant Commander, William Swift, Executive Officer; Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, Navigator; Lieutenants, J. M. Roper, F. Parker, T. M. Brumby, H. C. Poundstone, and R. B. Dashiell; Ensigns, J. R. Campbell, L. S. Thompson, and Yates Stirling; Chief Engineer, John Lowe; Passed Assistant Engineers, F. J. Schell and M. A. Anderson; Assistant Engineers, E. L. Beach and G. W. Danforth; Pay Inspector, G. W. Beaman; Medical Inspector, Edward Kershner; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. F. Urle; Assistant Surgeon, F. C. Cook; Marine Officers, Capt. B. R. Russell and Second Lieut. Elisha Theall; Naval Cadets, W. V. Powelson, I. V. Gillis, D. F. Sellers, E. L. Bennett, C. S. Bookwalter, R. C. Moody, and Emory Winship.

Admiral Meade's personal staff is composed of Lieut. A. P. Niblack, Flag Lieutenant, and Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, Flag Secretary.

THE MUDDLE IN TENNESSEE.

The Senate Passes a Resolution to Investigate the Governorship Returns.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The Gubernatorial contest continued to be the all-absorbing subject in the Senate to-day. The entire morning session was consumed in the discussion, the Republicans insisting that the vote should be canvassed, while the Democrats took the ground that an investigation should be made beforehand. In the House, this morning, something of a sensation was created by Mr. Robertson, Democrat, who arose to a question of privilege, and read a letter from W. A. Davis, a Republican from Dixon, which stated that there was a lot of Republican "boodle" floating around, and that he could get some of it for his vote.

The Senate, by a vote of 19 to 14, in the afternoon decided to postpone counting and publishing the returns of the recent Gubernatorial election until an investigation could be made. The Republicans, to-night, say they see in the action of the Democrats a deliberate intention to count out Evans, who was shown to have a majority on the face of the returns. The Republicans concede their defeat and realize that the Democrats are determined on going behind the returns. In view of this fact, they are bending their energies toward securing as favorable an investigation as possible.

The Senate resolution has not yet been adopted by the House, but that it will be there seems to be no doubt. As the committee called for under the resolution will have to investigate the vote of each county before reporting, the work will likely occupy most of the session, and in the meantime Gov. Turney will continue to occupy the Gubernatorial chair.

Secretary Morton Investigating.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Sterling Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture, spent most of the day at the stock yards, arriving from Washington this morning. He made inquiries among the packers, export shippers, and cattle men there, regarding the effect of the European embargo on American cattle, and the means necessary to remove the restriction. To-night the Secretary left for Kansas City on the same errand.

NEW-ENGLAND FREE TRADE LEAGUE

Defeat of the Democracy Attributed to a Failure to Enforce the Declared Principles of the Party.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The New-England Free-Trade League gave a dinner to-night, at which many advocates of freer trade regulations by the United States were present.

President H. N. Lamb said: "I do not see how any believer in freedom and in equal citizenship can cease to work until the last rag of protection, as protection, is removed from our revenue system."

John E. Russell, ex-Congressman, said: It begins to appear as if the late defeat of the Democrats was due largely to their failure to live up to the resolutions of the platform upon which they carried the election of 1892. It also looks as if the Republicans were likely to abandon high protection. If they are compelled to take up tariff reform it will be a repetition of history. The English Tories came into power after having fought the free traders in losing battles for ten years, because they had the sense to allow that they had been wrong.

John Codman, in discussing the subject of free ships, said, among other things:

The best fight we can make against protection is from an ethical standpoint. Our position is impregnable when we claim that no men have a right to take money out of the pockets of their fellow-men in order to enable them to run their own business at a profit, or to run it at all. On their part it is a disobedience of the commandments, "Thou shalt not covet," and "Thou shalt not steal," but American shipbuilders, who are protected as no other men are, to even the prohibition of the foreign article, have still more of sin to answer for—untruthfulness and disobedience of the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Jabez Fox spoke on the general objects and aims of the league, and in the course of his remarks said:

I have frequently said, and still believe, that if you will eliminate from the tariff those excesses and abuses which cannot honestly be defended upon any theory, whether of free trade or protection, there will not be enough left to fight over. But a campaign of popular education which deals with schedules and ignores principles is seriously handicapped from the start.

Col. T. W. Higginson said that the name was the one thing in the organization which needed reform. For the first time it stands in an absolutely impregnable position. "You should before the world say what you mean, and meaning what you say."

"With Mr. Cleveland," said he, "free trade is a matter of principle, and not simply a question of policy. We must look to the rights of the consumer, rather than to those of the producer. We are all consumers, but only a handful, comparatively, are producers. We owe to McKinley the final demonstration that all the system of protection, instead of being a thing that is gradually to disappear, goes on strengthening itself with every concession."

A JAPANESE BIRTHDAY PARTY

MINISTER KURINO ENTERTAINS WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

A Novel Affair, Introducing Many Pleasing Features—Secretary Lamont's Dinner to Mr. Jefferson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An entertainment such as has never been seen in Washinton before was given by Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, at the Legation to-night. It was to celebrate the Minister's birthday, which occurred several days ago. The celebration was postponed on account of a multiplicity of social events. As there is no lady at the Legation, Mr. Kurino was assisted in receiving his guests by Mrs. Olney, wife of the Attorney General. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and red and white roses, the national colors of Japan. A stage was erected at one end of the second drawing room for the novel performance which had been arranged under the superintendence of Mr. Okabe. The American and Japanese flags were festooned on each side, and at the back the Japanese flag was arranged so as to have the large red disk directly in the centre. The chandeliers were hung with Japanese lanterns, and these were used in profusion all through the apartments. Cherry blossoms, one of the favorite flowers of the Japanese, were used lavishly and produced a charming effect. The peculiar dances of the Island Empire were given by a troupe of Japanese men and women brought over from New-York especially for the occasion.

Between the first and second parts a ticket was presented to each lady with the corresponding number on a package daintily done up in white paper and tied with ribbon, which was presented to the holder of the ticket. On opening the bundles, they were found to contain gifts peculiarly characteristic of the native country of the host. One part of the entertainment consisted of wonderful performances of Japanese jugglery. An elegant supper was served after the entertainment, and, in addition to all the delicacies of an American menu, were several that were distinctively Japanese. "Nippon cake," always used for birthday celebrations, was imported specially for the occasion. Frio punch, a Japanese beverage, was served.

The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller and Miss Fuller, Justice and Mrs. and the Misses Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. and the Misses Brewer, Mrs. Sartoris and Algernon Sartoris, Mrs. and the Misses Letter. Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Maxwell, the Misses Mendonca, Miss Jackson, Mrs. and Miss Uhl, Miss Haven, Mrs. and Miss Haywood, Mrs. John Hay and Miss Hay, Miss Kate Field, Miss Morgan, Miss

JAPANESE TAKE KAIPING

Chinese War Ship Chen-Yuen Has Been Repaired Completely.

AN ARREST OF GENERALS ORDERED

Customs Receipts of Chemulpo Quadrupled, Outbreaks Less Frequent, and All Affairs of Corea Improved.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to the Central News, dated "Kaiping, Jan. 10, midnight," says that Gen. Nogi, who commanded the Japanese troops which took part in the battle near that place yesterday, reports as follows:

"The Chinese had erected extensive defenses near the river. We attacked first the two wings of the enemy, and then the centre, and finally, by a flank movement, succeeded in taking possession of Kaiping at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Over 200 Chinese are known to have been killed, but it is impossible to ascertain the number of their wounded. We took 150 prisoners. The Chinese force, including artillery, is stated to have numbered 4,000."

Gen. Nogi also says that Japanese scouts report that 10,000 Chinese troops, under Gen. Sch, were moving up to support Kaiping, but, learning the result of the engagement there, are now retiring upon Ying-Kow.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that divers have been successful in patching 100 feet of the port side of the Chinese war ship Chen-Yuen. The ship performed evolutions under her own steam on Monday and fired several of her heavy guns. The test was very satisfactory; the ship does not leak at all and is in good fighting condition.

A dispatch to the Central News from Pekin says that Li Hung Chang having sent a memorial to the throne, praying that three Generals who commanded the Chinese troops at Port Arthur, be arrested, orders have been sent to the Governors of the various provinces commanding their arrest immediately.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Cologne Gazette advises the Government of Japan to make peace with China at once. It will be a dangerous thing for Japan, the Gazette says, if her desire for the fruits of victory increases, as her demands might become so exaggerated that the European powers could not allow China to concede them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Corean Legation is in receipt of mail advices, dated Dec. 11, indicating great improvement in the affairs of the Government, particularly by increased revenues. The customs receipts at the single port of Chemulpo, which had not heretofore exceeded $10,000 a month, have grown to more than $40,000 monthly. Business has been proportionately prosperous at Seoul, the capital, and, although lawlessness continues in various parts of the country, outbreaks are of less frequent occurrence. The members of the legation do not believe the rumors of the King's assassination. Several months ago a similar report proved groundless.

FRENCH CAPTURE OF HOVAS FORT

Cruiser Castine Will Defend American Interests in East Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to The Globe from Port Louis, Mauritius says that the French bombarded Fort Farafatra, four miles inland, from Tamatave, on Dec. 28. The Hovas defended the fort with well-directed shots from seven guns, but were defeated with heavy loss.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The cruiser Castine leaves New-York next week under orders to proceed directly to the east coast of Africa to protect American interests at Mozambique and in Madagascar. The immediate necessity for the new orders to the Castine is to protect Consul Hollis, who killed a Kaffir for breaking into his kitchen during the night. He was tried by the local authorities and sentenced to six months in prison, but appealed to the Royal Government, and was liberated on bail.

Another reason for sending the Castine to that part of the world is the departure of a French expedition of 1,500 men to Madagascar. American interests in that island are larger than is generally supposed. The export trade of Madagascar with this country is second only to her export trade with Great Britain. India rubber is one of the chief products.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Statements of a Writer Who Says He Saw the Consular Reports.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Speaker publishes a letter from an unnamed correspondent in Constantinople, who claims to have equal knowledge with the British Ambassador concerning the Armenian atrocities. He professes to have seen the reports from the Consuls in Van, Erzeroum, Sivas, and Diarkebir, and says that they confirm the most horrible accounts already received. Concurrent reports, he says, came from Catholic and Protestant missionaries in the Sassoun district.

The troops called out against the Armenians have returned to permanent quarters. "They boast of their deeds publicly," writes the correspondent. "Their statements have been forwarded to Constantinople. One soldier declared that with his own hand he massacred twenty women. The soldiers believe that the Sultan ordered the massacre, and approves of it."

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY BILL.

Herr von Koeller Reads Speeches of Socialists in Its Defense.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The debate on the Anti-Revolution bill was resumed to-day in the Reichstag by Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, who read a number of quotations from newspapers and speeches of recent years showing that the Socialists had glorified theft and the employment of force against existing society.

He quoted from a speech delivered by Herr Liebknecht in 1893, wherein the speaker had said that Nihilism certainly had moral motives for the actions taken in its name.

Kaiser Wilhelm and Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Emperor William sent his Adjutant, Count von Moltke, to Friedrichsruhe recently with a glass cup of exquisite workmanship for Prince Bismarck. In his message of thanks the Prince expressed regret that the condition of his health prevented his calling at the old castle on New Year's Day. Since New Year's Day Gen. Count Waldersee, who is still known as the Emperor's "coming man," has called upon Bismarck several times. It is reported that the Emperor will visit his old Chancellor at Schoenhausen in March.

Imminent Battle with Mahdists.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News says the city has been greatly excited by an official dispatch from Massowah that Gen. Baratieri, with the Italian force, is near Ras Mangascia, with the Mahdists but a short distance off. A river separates the hostile armies. The dispatch says that a battle is imminent.

Etruria Did Not Touch Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—Such a strong southeast gale was blowing off the coast to-day that the Cunard steamship Etruria was unable to land passengers or mails, and proceeded for Liverpool without stopping.

Death of the Composer Godard.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Godard, the composer, died at Cannes to-day, after a lingering illness.

Benjamin Louis Paul Godard was born in Paris, Aug. 18, 1849. He studied the violin under Richard Hammer, and became a pupil of the Conservatoire in 1863. He published melodies on classic poems, concertos, among which the "Concerto Romantique" became famous, and symphonies, the most remarkable of which was the "Symphonie Orientale," executed under his direction at a Pasdeloup concert in February, 1884. It is in five parts, the themes of which are poems of Victor Hugo, Leconte de Lisle, and the composer himself.

In 1878 he produced at the Renaissance an opera in one act, "Les Bijoux de Jeannette"; in 1884, at the Royal Theatre of Antwerp, an opera in four acts, "Pedro de Zalamea"; in 1888, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, in Brussels, an opera in four acts, "Jocelyn." For "Jocelyn" the Institute awarded to him a premium of 3,000f. In 1890 he produced at the Opéra Comique a lyrical drama in four acts and six tableaus, "Dante."

Gen. von Loe Succeeds von Pape.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Gen. von Pape, Military Governor of Berlin, has resigned, and the Emperor has appointed Gen. von Loe in his place. Gen. von Loe is at present commanding the Eighth Army Corps.

Banffy Tries to Form a Cabinet.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph has intrusted Baron de Banffy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, with the task of forming a Hungarian Cabinet.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. Alfred W. Ellet.

Gen. Alfred W. Ellet died at Eldorado, Kan., Wednesday. Gen. Ellet commanded the Mississippi Marine Brigade during the war under Sherman and Grant. His batteries proved very effective in reducing Vicksburg, and his rams participated in the hazardous expeditions of the United States fleet upon the Mississippi. Gen. Ellet was the younger brother of Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., and was second in command under that officer at the naval battle of June 6, 1862, resulting in the capture of Memphis. On that occasion he commanded the steam ram Monarch, taking command when Col. Ellet's wound and the injury to his flagship, the Queen of the West, disabled him from further active service. Upon the death of Col. Ellet, on June 21, Gen. Ellet received his promotion and took full command of the ram fleet, subsequently incorporating it with the Marine Brigade.

George W. Street.

George W. Street, Assistant Naval Constructor, United States Navy, died yesterday at San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Street had only recently arrived in San Francisco, having been on duty for the past three years at the navy yard, New-York. He was a native of Wisconsin, and entered the Naval Academy from that State. In 1887 he was selected by the Navy Department for a special course of instruction at the Ecole Polytechnique and Ecole d'Application, Paris, France, and was graduated from those institutions with high honors in 1890. Upon his return to the United States he was assigned to duty at the navy yard, New-York, and occupied the position of senior assistant to the Naval Constructor at that yard at the time of his detachment, about a month ago. He married in France, and had only just returned from a visit to his wife's family.

William Sturgis.

William Sturgis died in this city Thursday after a short illness. He was born in 1806 at Barnstable, Mass., and began his business life at Boston. He established himself in London in 1834, but returned to this country in 1837 and formed the dry goods firm of Wright, Sturgis & Shaw in this city. It was subsequently changed to Sturgis, Shaw & Co., and so continued until 1861. Mr. Sturgis retired from business pursuits in 1861.

He was an original Director of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and was also in the Board of Directors of the Home Insurance Company, being on both boards at the time of his death. He was married three times, and leaves five children by his first wife and two by his second. He will be buried at Higham, Mass.

Father William A. Farrell.

The Rev. Father William A. Farrell, pastor of St. Antoin's Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., died very suddenly at his home, in Orange, N. J., yesterday, in his forty-third year. He was born in New-York and was educated at the Manhattan College and St. Charles College, Maryland. Being ordained to the priesthood in 1876, he was for nine years assistant priest at St. James's Church, New-York, and then assistant at St. Bernard's Church, New-York, for two years. Then he became pastor of a church in Tuckahoe, where he staid until last April, when he was given charge of the parish at Tarrytown. The funeral will be at Tarrytown on Monday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Thomas Graham Flannery, who died in this city Wednesday, spent the greater portion of his life in the wall paper trade, where, through his inventive genius, he made his name famous. At the time of his death he was connected with William Campbell & Co. He was a leading member of the Catholic Knights and many building and loan associations. He leaves a young daughter.

—Mrs. Mary Minot Hinckley died yesterday at the house of her son-in-law, Dr. T. M. Lloyd, 125 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She was seventy-seven years old and was the daughter of the late James Minot of Brattleborough, Vt. She leaves a son, J. Arthur Hinckley, and a daughter, Mrs. T. M. Lloyd.

—Edward J. Pierce died yesterday at Detroit, Mich., aged fifty-three years. He had been connected for thirty years with the Grand Trunk Railway, and at the time of his death was its city ticket agent at Detroit.

—Michael J. Power, aged sixty-two years, a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature from 1882 to 1894, and Speaker of the Assembly during the past eight years, died yesterday at Halifax.

—Gaylord Noble Sherwood died at Buffalo, N. Y., last evening, aged ninety years. He was a banker and active in politics. For forty years he was in business at Camillus, N. Y.

—George W. Daggett died yesterday at Nunda, N. Y., aged fifty-five years. He was formerly District Attorney of Livingston County.

VITRIOL THROWN AT AN EDITOR

Frank B. Steele of Waterbury, Conn., Badly Injured About the Face.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 11.—As Frank B. Steele of Waterbury, editor of The Bridgeport Sunday Herald, left his office about 6 P. M., an unknown man stepped up and walked alongside. Steele noticed the man make a motion, and then felt something hot on his face. As he turned, the man threw a bottle, striking Steele in the face, cutting him slightly.

The man ran, and Steele started to pursue him, but realizing that it was vitriol, he went to an apothecary's store near by, where Drs. Axtelle and Goodenough were summoned. The vitriol covered most of the left side of his face, and ran down the outside of the throat and breast, his clothing about the neck being badly burned. His eyes were uninjured. His assailant is as yet unknown.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Lynde Harrison of New-Haven is at the Waldorf.

—State Senators Edmund O'Connor and Henry J. Coggeshall are at the Metropole.

—Marquis Imperiali, Secretary of the Italian Embassy at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—Judge Charles D. Long of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and James Kerr, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, are at the Gilsey.

—Wheelock G. Veazey of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Prof. George J. Brush of New-Haven, and Henry C. Robinson of Hartford are at the Murray Hill.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:55 A. M.—441 Eighth Avenue; M. Mysel, jewelry; damage, $10.

8:20 A. M.—781 Broadway; New-York Book Exchange; damage, $25.

8:55 A. M.—211 and 213 Park Row; Jordan & Moriarty; damage, furniture, $50,000; buildings, $10,000.

5:45 P. M.—195 Mulberry Street; James Finn; damage slight.

9:35 P. M.—453 and 464 West Ninsteenth Street; Richard Fitzpatrick; damage trifling.

TWO NEW CURRENCY BILLS

Continued from Page 1.

will bring in about $30,000,000 of revenue in addition to that estimated to be derived from the articles now subject to internal taxes.

There is another proposition to which Mr. Dingley and other Republicans would give their support. Believing that what the Government needs is revenue more than currency reform, they would not vote to pass a bill increasing the tariff duties 10 per cent. all around. This was suggested, it is understood, by Mr. Reed, in the meeting to-day of the Ways and Means Committee. That committee, by the way, does not see much use in offering bills for tariff changes, owing to the determination of the Senate to permit no legislation on the tariff. Mr. Wilson does not care to add to the bear tax while he is unable to remove the discrimination against German sugars, which is bothering this country in its diplomatic negotiations with Germany.

There is as yet no programme for bringing out a new bill in the House, and Gen. Catchings of the Committee on Rules said this morning, as he had said several times in the last week, that he did not expect to see any financial bill passed by this Congress.

Mr. Catchings, by the way, and the Speaker and Mr. Outhwaite, deny most emphatically the long statement printed in The New-York World to-day and purporting to be the language of the President, authorized to be given out by a member of the Rules Committee, setting forth the President's reasons for deciding that there must be an extra session. The talk of the President was apparently "faked." Its authority has been withdrawn from it, and the report as a whole is discredited.

It would have been safer to repeat what was said a day earlier in The New-York Times, that if this Congress should adjourn without having passed some measure of relief for the Treasury, the President would feel constrained to call an extra session. He has not declared positively that there would be an extra session. The necessity for such a session will be determined by the course of the present Congress.

Should the Republicans, by securing the invitation of the Democrats to help a relief bill, get a bill through, it would be because the Republicans would prefer to help the Democrats rather than be obliged to frame a money policy earlier than the beginning of the next regular session. The threat of a powerful silver contingent in the Senate is worrying the conservative Republican leaders, and well it might. When the Fifty-third Congress shall adjourn and the Senate shall be about to meet again there will be carried over to the coming session thirty-four unmitigated free coinage men, mostly Democrats.

When the Fifty-fourth Congress shall assemble, the Senate will have added to its membership twelve silver men, making the number of Senators who will vote on every opportunity for free coinage not less than forty-six. That is one more than a majority, and with so strong a vote in sight for free silver the majority might be increased easily. The silver Senators are aware of this prospect, and they cherish the idea of an extra session. The Republicans are alarmed about it. And properly, for it is obvious that there will be eighteen Republican silver Senators to join with twenty-eight Democrats of the same "white metal" predilections. The difficulty of passing a sound money bill in the Fifty-fourth Congress will be greater than it is in this one.

Gen. Catchings was asked directly to-day whether the Secretary of the Treasury, in his visit to the Speaker's room after the vote on the rule to expedite the Carlisle bill, declared that unless the House should pass some relief bill he would redeem Treasury notes in silver. He answered positively that Mr. Carlisle had made no such declaration, that the subject was not referred to in the conversation he had with the leading men of the House, and that nothing was said by Mr. Carlisle to suggest that there was any such idea in his mind.

SENATOR VEST'S BILL.

How He Proposes to Restore the Country's Financial Equilibrium.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following is the bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.:)

Section 1. All Treasury notes and gold and silver certificates now in the Treasury or which may come in shall be destroyed, and an equal amount of notes, payable in standard gold and silver coin, shall be issued and paid out instead of the notes and certificates so destroyed. But no coin note shall be issued of a larger denomination than $500 or smaller than $10, and the denominations higher than $50 shall not exceed one-fourth the total amount of such coin notes outstanding at any time. Said coin notes shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Sec. 2. All laws authorizing owners of gold and silver bullion or coin to deposit the same in the Treasury and receive gold or silver certificates therefor are repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not hereafter receive gold or silver bullion or coin in the Treasury on deposit by the owners thereof, nor shall he issue any certificate therefor.

Sec. 3. The gold certificates now outstanding shall be paid in gold coin on presentation by the holders at the Treasury or any Sub-Treasury of the United States, and the silver certificates now outstanding in standard silver coin or coin notes, at the option of the holder. The coin notes issued under the provisions of this act, when presented for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold or silver coin. If the gold in the Treasury shall amount to a sum less than $100,000,000 when said notes are presented, exclusive of that necessary to redeem gold certificates, they shall be redeemed in silver coin, and if the gold in the Treasury amounts to $100,000,000 or more, exclusive of that necessary to redeem gold certificates, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem said notes in gold or silver coin as he may elect.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful hereafter for any national bank to issue notes or currency, and all acts authorizing such issue are repealed. The Secretary of the Treasury, within twelve months after the approval of this act, is directed to sell at highest market price the United States bonds deposited in the Treasury by national banks to secure circulation; and after redeeming in the coin notes authorized, the outstanding notes or currency of said banks in like manner as now provided by the National Bank act in the use of national banks retiring their circulation or going out of business, the surplus shall be paid also in the said coin notes to the banks owning the bonds sold in the amounts respectively due to said banks.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined as fast as possible the silver bullion held in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, (the Sherman act,) including the gain or seigniorage of such bullion, and such coin shall be used in the payment of public expenditures and for redemption of the coin notes authorized by this act.

Sec. 6. Whenever the revenues of the Government are not sufficient to meet its current expenditures, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and required to issue a sufficient amount of the coin notes hereby authorized to cover such deficiency, and all laws authorizing the future issue and sale of interest-bearing bonds by the United States are hereby repealed, except as herein provided. If the gold in the Treasury at the time this act takes effect shall not amount to $100,000,000, exclusive of that held to redeem gold certificates, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in gold coin, bonds of the United States bearing not to exceed 3 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions provided in the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," but no greater amount of said bonds shall be sold than may be necessary to procure for the Treasury the full amount of $100,000,000 in gold as hereinbefore set forth.

Sec. 7. That silver bullion brought to any mint of the United States for coinage shall be received and coined into standard dollars of the weight and fineness now established by law for the benefit of the depositor. But no deposit of silver bullion of less value than $100 shall be received, nor any bullion received which is in base as unsuitable for the operations of the mint. The Director of the Mint shall retain as seigniorage and cover into the Treasury the difference between the New-York market price and the coined value of the bullion so coined, and the same shall be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury in the current expenditures of the Government.

Customs Receipts Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Customs receipts are increasing. The receipts this month have aggregated $7,297,000, against $4,481,000 for the corresponding period of last January. The receipts for the fiscal year to date have aggregated $76,526,000, against $74,250,000 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year to date.

More Gold for Europe.

Gold for export to the amount of $2,425,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. It will be shipped for Europe to-day. The margin of profit is reduced to such slender commissions, owing to shifting rates of exchange abroad, that some of the houses that are known as gold shippers have preferred to send no coin abroad this week. To-day's shipment will be sent by two houses. It reduces the Treasury gold reserve to about $77,500,000.

PRIVATE-BILL DAY IN THE HOUSE

An Old War Claim Leads to Discussion—Appointments of Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Under the rules of the House this was private-bill day, and three hours were spent in an unavailing consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of a bill that enjoyed the attention of the body on the day last devoted to the private calendar, in July, 1894. It was for the payment of $13,000 for stores and supplies from a loyal Tennessean in the war, as adjudged by the Court of Claims. The bill elicited a discussion of the general policy of Congress with respect to these bills, and Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.,) said that if it was the intention to pay none of them, the sooner that fact was known the better it would be for the peace of mind of the representatives from the Southern States.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Texas,) said he had no request to make of the conquerors on account of claims advanced by men who established their loyalty to the Government thirty years after the war ended.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) said that for himself he would repeal the Bowman and Tucker acts, abolish the Committee on War Claims, and declare the war closed.

No action was had upon the bill.

Upon recommendation of the Committee of the Whole the House laid on the table the bill to remit to the contractors for building the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius the penalties imposed for delay in her construction.

Mr. Dingley's substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, relating to the appointment and duties of Shipping Commissioners, was passed; also the committee's bill increasing from $100 to $1,000 a day the penalty for the violation of the law for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and directing the appointment of Inspectors to see that the law is enforced.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day ordered favorably reported the bill of Mr. Curtis of New-York, amending the law governing appointments of cadets to the West Point Military Academy, so as to provide that the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, who shall be actual residents, and such number as may be appointed at large, not exceeding ten annually.

DR. W. SEWARD WEBB'S CLAIM

It Will Take Ten Days or More to Set It Forth Fully.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—In the opinion of Attorney General Hancock, ten days or two weeks will be necessary for the counsel of Dr. W. Seward Webb to put in their case before the Board of Claims for $184,000 damages for the loss of and damage to property flooded by the Beaver River enlargement, made by building a fifteen-foot dam by the State at Stillwater.

Mr. Crawford, a lumber expert, took the stand this morning and testified regarding the loss to the lumber interests of Dr. Webb's big territory caused by the erection of the dam. Three other witnesses gave testimony, mostly of a technical nature, to show and prove the damage done to Dr. Webb's property and to the Adirondack forests by the construction of the dam. In spite of the skillful cross-examination of Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, the testimony of the witnesses was not shaken.

It was sufficiently demonstrated that the inundation of the country in the vicinity of the Stillwater dam had not only destroyed thousands of acres of valuable camping ground, but had been ruinous to the logging industry, and had prevented thousands of persons from enjoying the benefits of the North Woods. It was claimed that the preservation of this natural basin had been flooded would permit the construction of many hotels and thousands of cottages.

Among the cases decided to-day was that of James B. Swain, who put in a claim in 1891 for $144,085 for damages on account of an alleged breach of a printing contract which he had entered into with Warden Brush of Sing Sing Prison. Swain and his son conducted the Sunnyside Printing Company, and the contract made with Brush was to give the company the work of convicts, amounting to several hundred thousand ems daily. Swain's plant was inadequate, and the prison authorities terminated the contract when the law was passed preventing type setting in State prisons. The Board of Claims makes an award of nothing, holding that the contract was rightfully terminated.

DR. RYDER ACCUSED OF MURDER

Arrested in Hornellsville for an Alleged Crime in Randolph, Vt.

HORNELLSVILE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Dr. J. M. Ryder was arrested to-day at the request of the District Attorney of Windsor County, Vt. He is charged with murder committed in the town of Randolph, Windsor County, Vt.

The doctor is forty-two years of age. He said that eleven years ago he opened an office in New-York for the practice of medicine, and that while there married his wife, who was a former resident of Almond, near here. He went to Randolph, Vt., about two years ago, and, at the importunities of his wife, who had come to her brother's home among the hills of Allegany in the hope that the bracing air would benefit her health, which was delicate, he moved here and purchased the farm of his brother-in-law. The doctor thinks that it may be a scheme to get him back to Vermont that he may furnish evidence in a divorce case which is pending there, and in which he was interested in a professional way. The doctor, so far as known here, bears a good reputation.

Mr. Cram on His Way to Egypt.

President J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Department is on his way to Egypt with his sister, Miss Ethel Cram. They go to attend their mother, H. S. Cram, who is seriously ill in Cairo. A trained nurse went with them. They sailed on the Majestic Jan. 2.

Before going, President Cram resigned from the Manhattan Club, of which he had been an influential member for years. He was a member of the Board of Governors. Months ago a difference of opinion arose between himself and some of the other members, and he did not go to the club afterward.

Mr. Cram was one of the leaders in the plan which resulted in moving the club to its present location on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

For Attempted Blackmail.

Agnes Berthold and F. Meirisch were arrested yesterday afternoon on bench warrants issued by Judge Fitzgerald charging them with attempted blackmail in endeavoring to secure $10,000 from Dr. Newton Whitehead, who, it was said by a witness before the Lexow committee, had paid a Police Sergeant to keep a serious charge against him out of the Essex Market Police Court. The doctor, about the time this testimony was given, was indicted on the same charge, and is now out on bail.

The warrants for the Berthold woman and Meirisch were sworn out by Frank Moss, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Shot at by a Discharged Employe.

WYANDOTTE, Mich., Jan. 11.—R. G. Ewer of Detroit, Vice President and Manager of the Michigan Alkali Company, whose works are situated here, was shot at this morning while driving to the works from the depot by a discharged employe named Watson. Watson fired two shots at Mr. Ewer, neither of which took effect. It is believed that Watson's mind is unbalanced.

Democratic Club Governors.

At a meeting of the Democratic Club Wednesday night, Perry Belmont and George Trimble Davidson were elected Governors. They fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of John H. V. Arnold and Gilbert D. Lamb.

Jacob Worth Much Better.

Election Commissioner Jacob Worth, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at his home, 94 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, and who suffered a relapse on Thursday, was greatly improved yesterday, and his speedy recovery is now looked for.

Place for James Dunphy.

James Dunphy, father of Congressman Edward J. Dunphy, is to be appointed a Deputy Sheriff by Sheriff Tamsen.

MR. BROOKFIELD FULL OF FIGHT

In the Contest with Mr. Platt to Stay, He Says—Mr. Platt's New Pamphlet.

The fight for the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee between Thomas C. Platt and his followers and William Brookfield and those who champion his side is going on at full tilt.

Mr. Brookfield got back into the contest personally yesterday. During his illness his friends have been at work for him, but it was noticable that when he appeared himself his canvass received a decided impetus. To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Brookfield said:

"Yes, I noticed that some of my friends on the other side retired me from the contest while I was ill. That is a very good time to say that a man is out. Well, you can depend upon it that I am still right in it, and that I have never thought of getting out from the beginning of the contest. Personally, I would rather not continue in the position, but my friends want me to remain, and I propose to stick by my friends, whether I win or lose. I am not at all discouraged. I believe that we will win."

The Republican politicians were trying last night to figure out the real import of the visit of Speaker Fish and Senator O'Connor to Mayor Strong yesterday.

Some thought that it was the beginning of an effort on Mr. Platt's part to "arrange matters satisfactorily" with Mayor Strong. The speculation had no peg to hang on.

Another thing about Mr. Platt and his private and personal literary bureau attracted still wider attention from the few who knew of it. All who follow politics even casually recall that a few weeks ago Mr. Platt sent a confidential circular to the country editors suggesting a line of editorials in his favor.

A number of the smaller Republican organs responded, and now Platt has had a pamphlet made out of a compilation of these favorable editorials and is having the pamphlet distributed in sections of the State where he believes it will serve his purposes best. The pamphlet has seventy or eighty pages, and Mr. Platt's literary bureau regards it as a gem in its way. Special prominence is given to editorials from newspapers that have been regarded as anti-Platt in other years.

The purpose of this document seems to be to offset the editorials in some of the leading Republican newspapers showing that Platt has been repudiated by his party.

Mr. Platt declined to be interviewed yesterday in connection with the resolutions adopted on Thursday evening by the Union League Club condemning attempts to build up a party machine at the expense of the reform movement so auspiciously brought about at the last election.

When questioned in relation to the subject, he said that he had not read the resolutions, but that he intended to do so on Sunday. When informed that the most important feature of the resolutions was in effect that municipal affairs should be divorced from politics, he replied, sharply:

"That's good mugwump doctrine, but I cannot discuss it until I read the resolutions."

The Funeral of Mrs. Astor.

The funeral of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor will take place this morning at 11:30. All the arrangements were completed yesterday. It is understood that admission to Trinity Chapel, where the services will be held, will be by ticket.

Mr. Astor remained in his apartments in an up-town hotel yesterday, and denied himself to even his closest friends. His valet met all callers, who were informed that Mr. Astor would see no one. Mr. Astor will remain in New-York until next Wednesday, when he will return to England.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

Essence of Ginger don't cure coughs and build you up like Parker's Ginger Tonic. Parker's Hair Balsam cleanses the scalp.

Dr. Colton, though 80 years of age, and feeling but 50, is still at the Cooper Institute, relieving pain with his laughing gas.

MARRIED.

TYNG—BUSHNELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, by the Rev. Johns E. Bushnell, Mary Rockland, daughter of C. Rockland Tyng, to Robert Stowe Bushnell.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1895, at Woody Crest, New-York City, James Anderson, aged 69 years.

Funeral at his late residence, Jan. 14, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be at the elevated station, 8th Av. and 155th St., at 10:30 A. M.

AROSEMENA.—At Larchmont, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Maude Southwick, daughter of the late Henry C. and Ellen D. Southwick and wife of Jos. X. Arosemena.

Funeral private.

ASTOR.—At Cliveden, England, on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1894, Mary Paul, wife of William Waldorf Astor.

Funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel on Saturday morning next, Jan. 12, at 11:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of her grandmother, 89 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Flippy Crawford, aged 17.

Services at 11:30 A. M. Saturday, Jan. 12, at her late residence. Interment private.

DIBBLE.—On Thursday night, Jan. 10, 1895, at 513 Madison Av., Cecelia S., wife of William A. Dibble.

Funeral at her late residence on Monday, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment Greenwood.

FLINT.—On Friday morning, Jan. 11, Catherine M. Flint, widow of the late Cyrus Flint.

Funeral services at her late residence, 69 South 9th St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 14, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Boston and New-Orleans papers please copy.

GILES.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, 1895, of peritonitis, Chas. H. Giles, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., Saturday, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock.

HAMILTON.—At the residence of her son, R. F. Hamilton, in Tremont, Catharine M. Hamilton, widow of William Cranston Hamilton, in her 73d year.

Funeral from St. Joseph's Church, Washington Av., Tremont, New-York City, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, Jan. 12. Friends are invited.

HAYS.—At his residence, No. 58 West 69th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, of bronchial pneumonia, De Witt C. Hays, aged 76.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Av., and 64th St., on Saturday at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn, convenience of the family.

HINCKLEY.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 11, 1895, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. T. M. Lloyd, Mrs. Mary Minot Hinckley, widow of John Goddard Hinckley.

Funeral services at 125 Pierrepont St., Monday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

KIP.—At 433 State St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1895, Henry Kip, surviving son of the late Samuel Kip of Kip's Bay, in his 87th year.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, State St., near Bond, Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 12, at 11 A. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, at Hamburg, N. J., Margaret R. Lawrence, widow of Thomas Lawrence, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, on Monday, Jan. 14, at 1:30 P. M.

LEVINGS.—Suddenly, at Merrill's, in the Adirondacks, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, Allen Levings, M. D., son of Louise L. and the late Dr. Noah C. Levings.

SOLELIAC.—On Jan. 10, Ella M., wife of Louis Soleliac and daughter of the late Edward Anthony.

Funeral Saturday, Jan. 12, at 2:30 P. M., at Allentown, Penn.

STURGIS.—At his late residence, in this city, on Thursday morning, after a brief illness, in the 89th year of his age, William Sturgis, formerly of Boston.

Interment at Hingham, Mass.

UPHAM.—On Friday, Jan. 11, 1895, Harrie M., wife of Henry H. Upham, of pneumonia, at her late residence, 259 West 127th St.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEAVER.—Thursday morning, Jan. 10, of pneumonia, Charlotte Amelia, wife of Philip G. Weaver and daughter of the late Lambert Suydam.

Funeral services at her late residence, 156 West 46th St., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WEEKES.—At Hempstead, L. I., Hobert Weekes, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1895, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train leaving Brooklyn 9:03 A. M.

WHEELER.—Jan. 11, 1895, George Stafford Wheeler, son of the late Andrew S. and Nancy B. Wheeler.

Funeral services from his late residence, 56 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

WICKER.—Lost at sea, off Marblehead, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1894, Henry Halladay Wicker, aged 18 years 7 months and 2 days, eldest son of Cassius M. Wicker, and of Augustus French Wicker, deceased.

All vessels navigating Massachusetts Bay the day of the probable accident, and the day following, have been traced. Both officers have been interviewed at their ports of destination, and they all report no rescue, nor has the body been recovered.

Special Notices.

BANGS & Co.,
739 and 741 Broadway,
Will sell at auction Monday, Jan. 14, and following days, at 3 P. M.,
An interesting and valuable Private Library, comprising a large collection of original editions of the works of Edgar Allen Poe and of Poeana. Rare first editions, choice examples of early American typography, curious revolutionary cartoons and prints, &c.

Jan. 21 and following day.
The exceedingly valuable library of
HENRY B. HAMMOND, Esq.,
comprising standard and miscellaneous books, in handsome and substantial bindings.

Jan. 30 and 31.
The superb collection made by
CHAS. B. FOOTE, Esq.,
of English literature, ancient and modern, including many exceedingly scarce and valuable works.

Feb. 1.
For account of
Messrs. DUPRAT & CO.,
one hundred rare and beautiful books. First editions of English and American authors. Books with autograph letters, aquarelles, &c., mostly in original bindings by famous binders.

HOLLAND ART GALLERIES,
A. PREYER & CO.,
329 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK.

2D SPECIAL EXHIBITION
OPENS 2d JANUARY—15th JANUARY.

J. ISRAELS'S
Latest Important Painting and His Own Portrait.

A SERIES OF WATER COLORS
By the Dutch Artists
A. MAUVE,
J. BOSBOOM,
J. H. WEISSENBRUCH.
INSPECTION INVITED.

A POPULAR EVENING SERVICE WILL BE held at All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. The full choir will render a fine musical programme. The Rev. Frederic J. Gauld will deliver a short address; subject, "Sealed Orders." All are welcome.

THE LENOX LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, 5th Av. and 70th St., is open every week day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Exhibition of rare books; two galleries of paintings.
Admission free. No tickets required.

EXPERT DETECTIVE SERVICE.—

ONE WILL NOT ADMITTED

William Nelson Le Page Severely Arraigned by the Surrogate.

RESIDUARY LEGATEE OF MRS. SPRATT

It Was Held that Le Page Unduly Influenced the Old Lady in His Favor When She Made a Will.

William Nelson Le Page came in for an unusually severe arraignment yesterday at the hands of Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Speaking of Mr. Le Page, whose address in the City Directory is given as "President, 59 Wall Street," the Surrogate said:

"His testimony is unworthy of belief when inconsistent with facts otherwise shown in the case.

"He is confessedly bankrupt and his effort was to relieve himself from his embarrassments by getting possession by will of the larger part of Mrs. Spratt's estate. His duplicity is shown by his inducing Mrs. Spratt to begin a collusive action against him for indebtedness to the amount of $13,000, and suggesting facts to be set forth in the declaration, yet he interposed a plea denying the indebtedness.

"The evidence, oral and written, convinces me that the suit was a scheme devised by him in fraud of his creditors in the proceedings in bankruptcy. So far from removing the presumption of undue influence, his own testimony has strengthened it."

Mrs. Julia Ann Spratt was the widow of William Nelson Spratt. She died Oct. 16, 1893, at the age of seventy, leaving property valued at $50,000.

Two wills were found after her death, one dated April 24, 1893, and the other May 25, 1893, thirty-one days later. The two wills were offered for probate, the latter by William Nelson Le Page, who was named as residuary legatee, and the former by Mrs. Annie McCandless, Catharine McGrath, and Carrie Spratt, all friends of the old lady, the last-named being related by marriage.

A contest over the will was begun in the Surrogate's Court before Surrogate Fitzgerald, who yesterday rendered a decision holding that the will of May 25 was procured by undue influence, and should be denied probate, also that the prior will should be admitted to probate.

The evidence upon the trial seemed to show that for several years prior to her death, Mrs. Spratt was in feeble health. Le Page, her husband's nephew, was one of her most intimate companions. It is alleged he got considerable money from her, which he invested in his own name, and speculated with some of it. He also borrowed, it is alleged, considerable money from her. The only question presented to the Surrogate was that of undue influence. The opinion says:

"I am convinced that she was dissatisfied with Le Page, because, in his previous transactions with her, he had gained possession of the larger portion of her personal estate, amounting to nearly $10,000, if not more, and for which she held his notes, and, though there is a pretense that she had received from Le Page security for his indebtedness, as a matter of fact it was worthless. For several years he had taken advantage of the good nature of a feeble old woman, had obtained loans from her to the amount of nearly $10,000, if not more, without adequate security, and his study of his character, as shown by his own evidence, the procurement of a will in his favor would be a natural sequence of a scheme to cancel his debts to Mrs. Spratt."

NOT HIS VERDICT, HE SAID.

Peculiar Position of a Juryman After Signing a Verdict.

One of the eccentricities of a jury trial was revealed yesterday before Judge Freedman in the Superior Court. Incidentally, too, on interesting question was raised, which will probably be taken to the Court of Appeals for a decision.

Max Oppenheimer of 1,940 Lexington Avenue was a member of the jury that, on Thursday, heard a suit brought by Mary Walsh, as administratrix of the estate of her husband, John Walsh, to recover $5,000 damages from the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Walsh lost his life by falling off the platform of a car at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue in the Spring of 1890.

The case was tried, for the third time, before Judge Freedman in Part II. of the Superior Court, and the jury went out at 3:40 o'clock on Thursday to pass upon the case. They remained out for about three hours, and then returned a sealed verdict.

This verdict was opened yesterday morning by Judge Freedman, and was found to be in favor of the defendant. When the jury was polled all went well until the seventh juror was reached, when the clerk called: "Max Oppenheimer, is this your verdict?" Oppenheimer, to the surprise of every one, replied:

"It is not."

"What do you mean?" demanded Judge Freedman. "Did you not sign this sealed verdict?"

"I did," replied Oppenheimer, "but I don't think it is right now. She is a poor woman, and I don't think it is right to almost agree on one verdict and then sign another."

"You have signed this verdict of your free will, and it must stand," said Judge Freedman, who ruled that the verdict must be accepted.

S. C. Herriman, the lawyer who appeared for Mrs. Walsh, moved for a new trial upon the ground that the verdict was not that of the entire jury. The motion was overruled.

MOTHER CLUNG TO HER BOY.

Scene in Court After Young Cobecker's Punishment Was Fixed.

Aloysius J. Cobecker was taken before the Recorder yesterday for sentence on a number of charges. He is twenty-two years old.

He had been employed by the American Bottlers' Protective Association. Several months ago he was convicted of petty theft from his employers, but they took him back through pity. Then he went to Bridgeport, Conn., and collected money, representing that he was empowered to do so by the association. He was sent to jail for two months. Upon his return to New-York he collected $12 from a liquor dealer on a forged order.

He was full of repentance yesterday. He promised the Recorder he would do better if given another chance, and that the only reason he stole was to get money for his mother, who was poor and a widow.

The Recorder sent him to the Elmira Reformatory.

As he was being led from the room, his mother, who sat among the spectators, made a rush for the boy. She got past the officers, and throwing her arms about her son, kissed him passionately, while tears streamed down her face. Mother and son were separated with difficulty.

FOUR YEARS TO THINK IT OVER

Recorder Goff Gives Swindler Reed Time to Refresh His Memory.

Frederick Reed was sentenced to four years and eight months in State's Prison yesterday by Recorder Goff in order that Reed might refresh his memory.

Reed is a middle-aged man, and with R. Carter, a mere boy, he was before the Recorder for sentence on the charge of swindling. The plan of operating adopted by the two was to meet a person desiring employment. The applicant was asked to go out and get a check, which was handed him, cashed, but was required to leave a watch or some other valuable as security. When he returned, after vainly endeavoring to get the cash, the swindlers would have disappeared.

Reed was asked what he did with the watches and other jewelry. He said there were so many he could not remember.

"Then I will give you seven years," said the Recorder.

Carter was sentenced to two years and three months in State prison.

VERDICT FOR FLINT & CO.

Suit of F. M. De Rivas Decided in Favor of the Defendants.

The trial of the action brought by F. M. De Rivas against the firm of Flint & Co., composed of Charles R. Flint and Wallace B. Flint, was concluded yesterday. It had been on trial before Judge Beach and a jury in the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff claimed $50,000 for damages for breach of a contract, under which he was to develop certain business in the Orient. The defense was founded on the proposition that the plaintiff had rendered false accounts. Judge Beach charged the jury that they could not find a verdict for the defendants, unless it found from the evidence introduced by the defendants that the plaintiff's accounts were not only erroneous, but fraudulent.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Green of Arnold, Green & Paterson, and the defendants by Mr. Myers of Myers & Anable.

After a few minutes' deliberation, the jury found a verdict for the defendants, Flint & Co.

William Brookfield a Bondsman.

William Brookfield figured as surety yesterday on the bond of William W. Weston, who is charged with complicity in the alleged swindling of M. E. Simmons.

Mr. Weston is President of the savings bank at Honesdale, Penn. He was indicted by the Grand Jury a month ago on the charge of aiding and abetting the alteration of certain notes signed by Mr. Simmons. Bail was fixed at $5,000.

The Sheriff of Honesdale was telegraphed to arrest Mr. Weston, but he refused to do so until proper papers were sent. These were in process of preparation when Mr. Weston, learning of the matter, came to New-York and surrendered himself yesterday to the District Attorney.

Col. W. L. Stephenson Indicted.

Col. William H. Stephenson was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury. He is the ex-President of the Housatonic Railroad Company and is a lawyer of Bridgeport, Conn. He was arrested last Sunday morning by a policeman for interfering with Agent Barclay of the Gerry society while arresting a boy. Commodore Gerry and Agent Barclay were before the Grand Jury and the indictment resulted. Col. Stephenson will be arraigned for pleading.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Frank L. Palmer of 48 East Fourth Street, who pleaded guilty to robbing the mails while he was a Post Office clerk, at Station A, Houston and Crosby Streets, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court to two years in the Erie Penitentiary.

—The examination of Ehrich Brothers as witnesses in the supplementary proceedings instituted against Lichtenstein & Sons by Simons's Sons was again adjourned yesterday to some day to be decided upon by counsel in the case.

—Dominica Farsolono of Albany, convicted of passing counterfeit $2 silver certificates, was yesterday sentenced to three years in the Erie Penitentiary by Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 145—The Hat Sweat Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. the Davis Sewing Machine Company et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—Dismissed.

No. 147—The Greenwood District of Sebastian County, plaintiff in error, vs. the Missouri and Arkansas Mining Lumber Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Arkansas.—Dismissed.

No. 3—The Pittsburg and Southern Coal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Bates, Sheriff, and

No. 10—The Pittsburg and Southern Coal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Louisiana for the use of the Charity Hospital of New-Orleans.—Argument continued by W. S. Benedict for the plaintiff in error, by M. J. Cunningham and George Gray for the defendants in error, and concluded by George A. King for the plaintiff in error.

No. 146—Pullman Palace Car Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Argument commenced by Gardiner Lathrop for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Monday, Jan. 14, will be as follows: Nos. 146, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 138, 157, 158.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Adjourned Cases—1—Electric C. Company vs. Scott. Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company. 3—Hamburger vs. Paeton. 4—Hamburger vs. Hirshfield. 5—La Republique Fire Insurance Company vs. Schultz 6—Barney B. D. Company vs. Niagara Insurance Company. 7—Gould M. Company vs. Kroeler. 8—Black vs. Britannia Publishing Company. 9—Drummond vs. River, S. B. & Iron Works.

Cases Noticed—10—Clark & C. H. Company vs. Davis. 11—Vermilya vs. Brown. 12—Crothers Publishing Company vs. Stanley Book Publishing Company. 13—Schweinburg vs. Stern. 14—Central Trust Company vs. Schenectady Steam Railway. 15—Dominice vs. Provident Union Insurande Company. 16—Imperial C. Manufacturing Company vs. Stein. 17—National Folding Box and Paper Company vs. Elsas.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals motion calendar for Monday next is: Nos. 886, 887, 888, 906, 892, 907, 908, 894, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 904, 905, 910.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT, CHAMBERS—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact—170—Estate of Bernard Toch. Wills for Probate—Alfred Vignot, Samuel Van Praag, James Riddle.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Corporation for the Relief of Widows, &c., vs. Breen—Charles E. Lydecker. Matter of Valentine—Mitchell L. Erlanger. Matter of Jennings Lace Works—Thomas P. Wickes. Simpson vs. Dempsey—James P. Hewett. Conkle vs. Le Roy—Walter Storm.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Cronson vs. Rosenthal—William T. Gray.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Recknagle—Ernest Hall.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Stoltzky—Maximus A. Lesser.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Matter of George H. Kitchen & Co.—H. A. Bauer. Robert Alexander vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Company—J. Herbert Potts. Stecher Lithographing Company vs. Hygienic Salt Company—S. G. Patterson.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, J.—Breithaupt Brothers vs. Michael A. Duane—Leon Lewin.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Symons vs. Robinson—Samuel Symons.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—James W. Merrill vs. Benjamin F. Curtis—Edward A. Acker.

Hope for Young Wicker Given Up.

After waiting since Sept. 11 for news of his eighteen-year-old son, C. M. Wicker of 449 West End Avenue, who is a broker at 15 Wall Street, has given up hope, and in The New-York Times of this morning appears the death notice of Henry Halliday Wicker.

The young man went out in a dory from Beach Bluff, Swampscott, Mass., early in the afternoon of Sept. 11, intending to sail to his Summer home on Little's Point. That was the last seen of him. His dory was found the next morning about six miles to sea, floating bottom up.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Reports of the Philadelphia and Reading Companies.

LARGE FALLING OFF IN BUSINESS

A Deficit for Both Companies of Nearly $2,000 000—Expenses and Interest Charges Reduced —Future Needs.

Annual reports of the operations of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1894, were issued yesterday.

With regard to the railroad company, it is reported that vigorous efforts have been made throughout the year to reduce the cost of railway transportation. The largest economy has been made in the use of fuel by substituting the smaller for the larger sizes of anthracite in all locomotives that could be adapted to the use of the smaller coals, and by using, wherever practicable, bituminous coal in locomotives which cannot burn the smaller sizes of anthracite. Very noticeable saving has also been made in the use of lubricating oils.

Passenger traffic fell off last year $211,172.19, due partly to the depression in business of the earlier part of the year, which was so great as to cause a loss in passenger revenue of $192,641.74 in the four months from April to July, 1894, and partly to the competition of the electric railroads in the region around Philadelphia, which began to affect the passenger receipts largely in the latter part of the year. The loss from this cause is increasing as the electric roads are extended.

Merchandise receipts show a falling off of $729,678.33. This loss, which was due to general business depression, was most severe in the early part of the year, being $962,100.94, or at the rate of over $120,000 per month for the first eight months of the year, while the last four months showed a gain over the corresponding months of 1893 of $232,422.61, or about $58,000 per month. This gain is still increasing.

The financial result of the operations of the railroad company during the year was as follows: Gross receipts from traffic, $20,344,775.02; gross expenses, $11,278,989.05; earnings from traffic, $9,065,785.97; to which add profit from other sources, $605,632.46; total earnings, $9,671,418.43; deduct rentals, $2,888,365.80; interest account, $5,078,778.67; profit and loss, $182,299; taxes, $304,196.86; terminal trackage, $467,945.44; equipment payments, $1,241,027.57, and improvements, including Broad Street and Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, $316,210.36, making a total of $10,278,823.70. A deficit remains of $907,405.27.

The total receipts from all sources last year were $22,828,846.

The result of the operations of the coal and iron company was as follows: Gross receipts, $22,236,863.87; gross expenses, $21,968,310.98; profit, $268,552.89. Less interest, $1,204,154.74. Deficit, $1,025,601.85.

Deficit for the two companies, $1,933,007.12. The report says that a large amount of business has been lost through lack of harmony in the conduct of the coal trade.

The interest charges of the railroad company were reduced $194,586 during the year. It is estimated that $1,000,000 will have to be expended each year for the next few years to furnish new equipment, including new air brakes and automatic couplers.

In conclusion, the report reviews at length the efforts that have been made toward reorganization, and says: "The large falling off in the earnings of the Reading companies, in common with other producers and carriers of coal, during the latter part of the fiscal year, is so great as to render necessary a larger contribution from the junior security holders, and possibly some concession from the general mortgage bondholders, unless a great and permanent improvement in the coal trade shall promptly occur."

TWO NEW SHORT ROADS.

Project of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Management

A circular has been issued by the management of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway explaining to the stockholders that it is the policy of the company to build without delay two small lines of railway which are deemed necessary to the general system. The first is a spur of sixteen miles to the coal mines, owned by the company in Southeastern Kansas, and the second fills a gap of about thirty-five miles, connecting the Kansas City and St. Louis divisions.

The circular states that the branch giving access to the coal mines will save the company $50,000 a year on its own supply coal, and will furnish a large tonnage for the Kansas City market, while the other piece —the short link establishing through connection between St. Louis and Kansas City —will render available for an entirely new traffic 300 miles of existing lines of the company. The circular estimates the net saving and profit to the company at $250,000 annually, whereas the interest on the bonds which will be issued against the same will be only $50,000 per annum. These two branches, making a total of fifty-one miles, are all new work that the company propose to do this year.

The means for construction will be provided by sale of Missouri, Kansas & Texas first mortgage extension 5 per cent. gold bonds, to be created to an amount not exceeding $20,000 per mile of new lines and equipment, to be countersigned by the Trustee only as the railway is completed in tenimile sections. It is designed to make this bond a uniform security to be available to build branches, should any be imperatively needed in the future, in the States of Missouri and Kansas, or in the Indian Territory.

A stockholders' meeting has been called for Thursday, Feb. 14, to ratify the programme set forth in the circular.

Philadelphia and Erie.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The argument which was to have been heard to-morrow in the Common Pleas Court on the petition for an alternative mandamus in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Edward Wolf against the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company will not take place, for the reason that the information which W. M. Newlin, counsel for the complainant, demanded, and which was the real reason for making the petition, has been furnished him. Mr. Newlin asked for a list of the number of shares held by the managers of the company, and the request being refused, proceedings were instituted.

Mr. Newlin stated to-day that the list furnished him is as follows: N. Parker Shortridge, President, 48 shares; John T. Green, 5 shares; Samuel Gustine Thompson, 150 shares; J. Bayard Henry, 5 shares; Amos R. Little, 1 share; William L. Elkins, 100 shares; Henry D. Welsh, 5 shares; William J. Howard, 5 shares; William H. Barnes, 100 shares, and John H. Catherwood, 400 shares, as representatives of the City of Philadelphia; James McManes holds 1,870 shares, William Johnston 10 shares, and W. S. P. Shields 5 shares.

A New Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Chairman Caldwell to-day telegraphed the general railroad meeting from Montreal that the consent of both the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk had been gained to the formation of a new passenger association, if not on a basis entirely satisfactory to all concerned, at least of such a nature as will render the proposed association very useful, and will probably be ratified by all the roads concerned. The only difficulty that would remain in that case would be the adjustment of differences between the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific, and the question of California rates with the Union Pacific. The first seems to be in a fair way to settlement. All of to-day was spent by the five lines mainly concerned in discussing these questions, the general meeting having adjourned early in the day to afford a chance for conference.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Northern Adirondack Railroad Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday, shows: Gross earnings, $27,496; operating expenses, $21,355; net earnings, $6,161; fixed charges, $12,500; net loss, $6,148, against a surplus of $8,126 a year ago. The cash on hand was $7,891 and the profit and loss surplus $4,103.

HAD PLENTY OF MONEY, BUT STOLE

Mrs. Clayton, a Professional Nurse, Arrested in a Sixth Avenue Store.

Mrs. Ellen A. Clayton, a professional nurse in the employ of Dr. Elmer P. Arnold, 28 East Twentieth Street, was arrested yesterday for stealing in a Sixth Avenue store articles that would not aggregate $3 in value, when in her purse she had $116.16.

A detective saw her put a pair of sixty-eight-cent gloves in her pocket. She was arrested when she left the store and spent last night in the West Thirtieth Street station.

She told the Sergeant she thought she must be crazy. Her home is at 37 East Twentieth Street.

An Old Document Filed.

A deed of conveyance of property, which was executed July 15, 1817, and has never before been filed, was recorded yesterday in the Register's office. The property which is described in the deed contains six full city blocks. It was sold by Samuel Watkins, a physician, to Isaac and Michael Dyckman, sons of Jacobus Dyckman, for $506.25.

The property, at the time of the execution of the deed, was a tract of meadow land, near King's Bridge, adjoining the lands formerly owned by John Nagle and Blaze Moore, Sr. At the present time the land is bounded by the Harlem River, Academy Street, Sherman Avenue, and Dyckman Street, and is worth about $500,000.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for week ending Jan. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania"); at 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius"); at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Carib Prince, from Philadelphia, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; and at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8 AM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Cametense, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cametense.")

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for delivery on outer sailing (on 2d days, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A. M. | *Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Republic, Jan. 23, 7 A. M. | Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A. M. | *Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P. M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St. Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 408 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM. | Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Aurania, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN—By specially-chartered steamer Friesland, Feb. 6th, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; seven days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome. Only $525, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by Dr. Cleveland Dodge, United States Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants. Thirty excursions to Europe. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.

GAZE'S TOURS, Agts., 11 Pr'way, N. Y.
Official Ticket Agts., Pennsylvania & Erie R.R., &c.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

I. Cabin, $80 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.

Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A. M. | Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

Noordl'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM. | Waesland, Jan. 23, 3 PM.

International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf..Sat., Jan. 26, 8 AM.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Jan. 14
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Jan. 16
SEMASSEE.....Friday, Jan. 18

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & Co., Gen. Agts.,
No. 5 Broadway, New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15 | 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22 | 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29 | 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 AM.
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. | Trave, Sat., Mch. 9, 7 AM.
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 AM.

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT. Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers AUGUSTA VICTORIA and FURST BISMARCK. From New-York Jan. 22 and 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks. A LIMITED NUMBER OF OUTWARD PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATED TO GENOA, ALEXANDRIA, AND OTHER PORTS AT SPECIAL RATES. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R.R., Pier 35, N.R. | 317 B'way
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way

G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Past Mail. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 A. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Lake Shore Limited, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 415, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 125 Columbus Av., 33 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, Gen. Pass. Agent. | GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. (Hoboken.)

TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Wasnington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUD

F. E. TROWBRIDGE'S SUSPENSION

ACTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB A SURPRISE.

The City Editor of The Tribune Says He Did Not Furnish to that Paper Articles Detrimental to the Club.

The suspension of Francis E. Trowbridge for six months by the Union League Club's Executive Committee, on the charge of having furnished information to The Tribune of the proceedings of the organization, was the subject of much gossip among club men yesterday.

Although the immediate cause of Mr. Trowbridge's suspension was on the charge that he had furnished an article to The Tribune last Monday in connection with the candidacy of Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg for membership, his friends believe the real ground of the action taken by the committee was on a similar charge made last Spring. Criticisms of the action of the Executive Committee in relation to the suspension of credit to certain members of the club were then published in The Tribune, and, as Mr. Trowbridge was connected with the business department of the paper, as well as with the city staff, he was accused of being the author of the publications.

Mr. Trowbridge appeared before the Executive Committee and positively denied having written the articles or furnished the information conveyed in them, directly or indirectly, to any member of The Tribune staff. Later he procured and submitted to the committee a letter from the writer of the articles, stating that Mr. Trowbridge had not directly or indirectly furnished any facts in connection with the proceedings of the club.

Mr. Trowbridge also offered to procure, if necessary, a letter from Arthur F. Bowers, City Editor of The Tribune, in corroboration of the statement made by the writer of the articles in question. Before he could do so, however, Mr. Bowers, owing to a sudden death in his family, left the city for New-England, and was absent for some time. This circumstance was explained to the committee, and Mr. Trowbridge stated that on the return of Mr. Bowers he would obain a letter fully exonerating him if the committee deemed it desirable that he should do so.

Mr. Trowbridge heard nothing more on the subject until he was surprised by the announcement of his suspension. No notification whatever was given to him of the fact that he was charged with being the author of the article on Mr. Frick's candidacy, and his friends believe that the action of the committee was based on the charges made last Spring, and was mainly owing to the fact that he had failed to present a letter from Mr. Bowers.

It is said that several members of the club, including President Horace Porter and ex-President Chauncey M. Depew, regard the action of the Executive Committee as wholly unwarranted and a very high-handed proceeding.

As soon as Mr. Trowbridge learned of his suspension on Thursday, he procured the following letter from Mr. Bowers to the Secretary of the club:

New-York Tribune Office,
Jan. 10, 1895.

George Bethune Adams, Secretary Union League Club:

Dear Sir: I am informed that Mr. F. A. Trowbridge, who is a member of The Tribune staff, has been accused of furnishing articles, directly or indirectly, to The Tribune detrimental to the interest of the Union League Club. Any such accusation is erroneous.

Mr. Trowbridge has at times prepared articles for The Tribune highly laudatory of the club, and written in a manner suitable to promote its welfare.

Mr. Trowbridge had nothing to do, in any way whatever, with the article which was published in The Tribune in relation to the candidacy of Mr. H. C. Frick for admission to the Union League Club, nor with subsequent articles published in relation to the affairs of the club. He did not furnish information to The Tribune in regard to Mr. Frick's candidacy, nor has he ever furnished information to The Tribune in any way detrimental to the club's interest, or written any articles injurious to the club or hostile to its welfare. Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR F. BOWERS,
City Editor New-York Tribune.

Mr. Trowbridge has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the city who regard his suspension as the result of some mistake, which it is hoped will be remedied at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which will take place early in February.

Mr. Trowbridge has been engaged in business in this city since 1863. He was for some time connected with the Methodist Book Publishing Company, and was for seven years Secretary and Treasurer of the West Wisconsin Railway Company. For eleven years he was a member of the Stock Exchange. During this period he frequently conducted transactions involving over $2,000,000, and was held in high repute. He failed in March, 1888, but finally met all his obligations.

He was one of the founders of the American Safe Deposit Company, and of the American Savings Bank, and was a Director in several banking institutions. He was largely instrumental, by his liberal contributions, in securing the site for the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Sixty-second Street. He is at present a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and all who know him believe that he would be incapable of doing anything dishonorable.

Funeral of Archibald D. Gordon.

WEST BRIGHTON, S. I., Jan. 11.—Many of the friends of Archibald Douglass Gordon, who died at his home, Port Richmond, on Wednesday, gathered at the Church of the Ascension here this afternoon to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

The impressive Protestant Episcopal service was read by the rector, the Rev. Pascal Harrower, and, after the service, the remains were borne to the entrance of the church, where the casket was opened for the last leave taking. The casket was of black cloth, and was covered with calla lilies and forget me nots. There were many beautiful floral offerings.

The pall bearers were Dr. S. R. Elliott, William H. Muldoon, Denis Driscoll, C. A. Hart, Charles A. Byrne, and Leander Richardson.

To-morrow the remains will be placed in a vault at Greenwood, and at the convenience of the family will be laid in the cemetery at Roslyn, L. I.

Brooklyn Ferry and Its Tax.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Controller Roberts gave a hearing to-day on an application of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, for a reduction of corporate tax. Last year the company was assessed on a capital of $1,200,000, while this year the amount was placed at $2,000,000. Treasurer Knapp appeared in behalf of the company. Decision was reserved.

The Controller was also waited upon to-day by a committee from the Board of Managers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum for Delinquents on Randall's Island, New-York. They came to ask that an extra item for $20,000 be placed in their estimate this year.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:28	Sun sets...4:54	Moon sets...6:48	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:04	8:35	1:49	2:24
Governors Island	8:25	8:58	2:20	3:00
Hell Gate	10:18	10:51	3:48	4:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alcides, Havre	.....	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 14.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	8:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 15.		
Elbe, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
Venezuela, Antwerp	.....	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.		
Claribel, Haiti	.....	.....
Noordland, Antwerp	.....	8:30 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Jan. 12.—Achilles, Gibraltar, Dec. 29; Europa, London, Dec. 29; Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 3; La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 5; Monterey, Bremen, Dec. 29; Umbria, Liverpool, Jan. 5; Weser, Bremen, Dec. 29.

SUNDAY, Jan. 13.—Critic, Dundee, Dec. 29; Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 3; La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 5.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.—Alliance, Colon, Jan. 6; Colorado, Hull, Dec. 31; Mohawk, London, Jan. 3; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8; Seneca, Havana, Jan. 10; Taurio, Liverpool, Jan. 4.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.—Ailsa, Port Limon, Jan. 6; Lepanto, Antwerp, Dec. 31; Victoria, Gibraltar, Jan. 1.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8; City of Washington, Havana, Jan. 12; Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 1; Edam, Rotterdam, Jan. 5; Lydian Monarch, London, Jan. 1; Slavonia, Havre, Jan. 3.

Arrived.—New-York, Friday, Jan. 12.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Caxton, (Br.,) Ohle, Santos, Dec. 14, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Lord, Newcastle Dec. 19, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville, &c., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Parton, Rotterdam Dec. 10, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Percy, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Augusta, Gaskill, Jacksonville, with mdse. to Warren Ray.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Lampasas, Burroughs, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Pass of Balmaha, (of Glasgow,) Tovar, Dieppe 45 ds, with chalk to order—vessel to John R. Livermore.

Ship Frankistan, (of Liverpool,) Shepherd, Aberdeen 41 ds, with linseed and ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Inverdrule, (Norw.,) Wittusen, Galway 48 ds, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Oneida, for Philadelphia; Wells City, for Bristol; America, for London; Pine Branch, for Lisbon; Excelsior, for New-Orleans; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Maverick, for Boston.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the Daboll trumpet at Wolf Trap Light Station, Chesapeake Bay, is now ready for operation, and will hereafter be sounded, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of three seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of seven seconds. The bell heretofore used as a fog signal is discontinued.

Spoken.

Ship T. F. Oakes, (Amer.,) Reed, from New-York Sept. 22 for San Francisco, was spoken Dec. 2 in lat 56 S., long 77 W.

Bark Rokeby Hall, (Br.,) Broadbridge, from New-York Oct. 19 for Adelaide, was spoken Nov. 23 in lat 6 S., long 32 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 1 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Fortmann, from New-York Dec. 24 for Dover, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, sld. from Palermo for New-York Jan. 5.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New-York Jan. 3 for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 7 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

SS Stuart Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, from New-York Dec. 17, arr. at Leixoes Jan. 6.

SS Baunwall, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuldt, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. at Genoa Jan. 9.

SS Burgermeister Peterson, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, from New-York Dec. 23, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Strow Head at 4:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.) sld. from Liverpool at noon to-day for New-York.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Dec. 30 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

Religious Notices.

A GREAT TEMPERANCE REVIVAL, LED BY Thomas Edward Murphy, the popular and interesting Temperance orator, begins Sunday evening, Jan. 13, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 53d St., Dr. Thompson, pastor, meeting nightly (except Saturdays) two weeks. To-morrow evening, 7:30 o'clock, before Mr. Murphy's address, grand song service, led by Prof. Rice, assisted by the church choir and large chorus; also the famous colored Creole Quartet, with Southern melodies. Popular hymns by audience. Miss Park, cornetist. Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James will preside. Judge Noah Davis will deliver a short address against Sunday opening of saloons. (Ballots "for" or "against" in the pews for signatures.) Short address by Col. Hadley, explaining objects of campaign. Miss Sara Wray, the noted singing evangelist, has been engaged to assist. Rev. Drs. Samuel H. Virgil, B. H. Tyler, D. Stuart Dodge, S. Edward Young, also Col. Hadley, will each deliver a short address during the week against Sunday saloons. This campaign is under direction of Christian Men's Temperance Union. The public cordially invited. JOHN S. HUYLER, President. N. B.—See programme daily in newspapers.

ARE YOU WILLING TO HELP THE POOR farmers of Kansas and Nebraska in His Name? Send money to The Christian Herald, Bible House, and clothing to Western Relief Depot, 740 Broadway. On receipt of your address by postal our wagons will call.

All moneys and clothing forwarded without cost and receipted and accounted for in The Christian Herald.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. B. B. Tyler, pastor Church of the Disciples. Subject, "The Church and Current Social Reform." Choice song service. Miss Florence Noakes, soloist; Miss Anna Park, cornetist; Joseph Bogardus, President; Edwin Galloway, Secretary.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Fight for Life"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "Ministering Angels." Wednesday evening, lecture and devotional service at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. Memorial service, 8 P. M. The public cordially invited.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, Northwest Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, Rev. Rush R. Shippen, D. D., of Washington will preach, morning at 11. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. A one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. W. Henshaw. Seats free.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

AARON M. POWELL OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., will attend Friends' meeting, at 15th St. and Rutherford Place, to-morrow, 11 o'clock. All welcome. Seats free.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
East Fourteenth Street and Irving Place,
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
Will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 3:30.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5 th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches at 11—"A Gracious Woman Retaineth Honor," 7:45—"Breakers Ahead," to young men. Everybody welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway. Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching, "The Illusions of Life." No evening service.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71st St. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning services at 11 A. M. Afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Morning service at 11; evening service at 8. Rev. John Finlo, minister in charge, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER MADison Av. and 45th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening, lecture

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., Rev. Walter Laidlaw at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., topic, "The Waldenses"; and 8 P. M., topic, "A Plea for Enthusiasm."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
42d St. and Madison Av.,
Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, morning service, | 7:45, evening service
sermon by the Rector, | special musical service.
At evening service the parish choir, assisted from the Garden City Cathedral choir, will render Gaul's "Holy City."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "Earthly Immortality." Evening lectures, "Ingersollism Versus Truth"; subject, "The Influence of the Teachings of Christ on the Position of Woman and the Family." Strangers cordially welcomed.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Rev. Dr. W. H. Boole preaches at 11; pastor at 7:45.
Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic—"Satan, His Life and Times."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, | SEATS FREE.
5th Av. and 10th St.
9 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning service; 4 P. M., musical service; 8 P. M., evening service.
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
10th St. and 5th Av.
Sunday, Jan. 13, 4 P. M.
Musical Service,
Gallia, (entire,) by Gounod.
Sub tuum by St. Saers.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av., Corner 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. Hobart Clark will preach at 11 A. M. At 7:45 P. M. the pastor will give the second lecture on morality in fiction; subject, "'The Wages of Sin' and the Marriage Question." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany and Holy Communion, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral even song, sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, M. A.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57th St., Between 8th and 9th Ave.—Monthly missionary service to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Henry Forrester of Mexico.

EXODUS CLUB, URSULA N. GESTEFELD, President.—Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at 29 West 26th St. Subject, "Loaves and Fishes."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St., Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. President Patton of Princeton College will preach. Sunday school 3:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. Services Sunday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, 57-59 WEST 46th St.—Services 10, 11, and 4. A prompt and cordial hospitality extended to all.

"JESUS STILL A MAN AND TO COME TO Earth as Man." Lecture, Sunday, 7:45 evening, Catholic Apostolic Church, 57th St., north side, west of 9th Av.

KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.—Attention! Special revival services Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday evenings, St. Bartholomew's Hall, Parish House, 42d St., 3d Av. Miss Wray, Superintendent Win-One Chapter; Mrs. Davis, Secretary of the order; Mrs. Pettengill of Brooklyn, probably Mrs. Bottome, and many others. King's Daughters singing circle nightly. Everybody urged to come early. An enjoyable time certain.

McAULEY CREMORNE MISSION.—13TH ANniversary.—104 West 32d St., Sunday, Jan. 13, afternoon at 3, evening at 7:30. Addresses from Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittridge, Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Messrs. J. Noble Stearns, Warner Van Norden, Wm. C. Stuart, and others. Mr. S. Fisher Miller and Mrs. Jenkins will sing. Testimonies by redeemed men and women.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square, South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Jan. 13—20. Sunday services 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Special Evangelistic Service every night, except Saturday, 7:30. Preaching by Mr. Judson and Mr. Bruce. Chorus choir, new evangelistic hymn book, and quartet for evangelistic singing.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Children's service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"Christ's Glory and Dominion." At 8 P. M., opening of the Murphy temperance campaign. Seats free. All welcome.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8. Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30. Services at 11 o'clock. Rev. Alfred Acton will preach. Subject, "Salvation, Not by Works, but in Works."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St., Rev. Robt. Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., services by the pastor; 7:45 P. M., the monthly musical service will be repeated, with address by the pastor on "John Keble." Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5th AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van de Water, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, 11 A. M.; children's vespers, 4 P. M.; special musical service, with solo by Ray Aldrich, the celebrated boy soprano, 7:30 P. M. Everybody made welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Von Weber, E flat,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Gorgas will preach morning. Fr. Ritchie evening. Subject, "Sacraments or Sermons."

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. —Sunday, Jan. 13, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance, rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, minister.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Av. A, Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE
Will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK,
In the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, E. 14TH ST.
Doors open at 3:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., and lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (23th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities. The reputation of this school is a guaranty of its superiority

Instruction—Country Schools.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—Advantages of New-York. Special instruction in Music and Art. College Preparatory and Elective Courses of Study. Fine buildings. Single rooms, with connecting study parlors. Miss JULIA H. FARWELL, Principal. Special rates to pupils entering Jan. 5, 1895.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Governesses.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing or waiting in private family; first-class references. M. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day, or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class Parisian dressmaker wishes more work; 2.50 day; references. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—By respectable Protestant girl to do general housework or as chambermaid and waitress. 421 West 45th St., Henderson's bell.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By French girl as maid to growing children; walt on lady; do sewing; or as nurse; good reference. 387 7th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist in chamberwork in American family; good city reference. M. B., Box 112 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. J. B., Box 850 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy girl; capable of taking entire charge from birth; long city references. 1,042 3d Av., 61st and 62d Sts., picture store.

NURSE.—By a young French nurse for growing children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist the butler, or as chambermaid; city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; first-class city reference. Call, Thursday and Friday, 2,778 8th Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her waitress, whom she can well recommend. 40 West 38th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Hansen, 104 West 42d St.

MASSAGE.—A masseuse will treat ladies at their homes; best reference from doctors and patients; fee moderate. Massage, 402 West 42d St.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 209 East 42d St., Room 18, supplies stenographers, matrons, housekeepers, companions; capable servants.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By young intelligent Englishman as butler or valet; thoroughly understands care of silver, china, wines, decorating tables; can take full charge of parties; takes good care of gentleman's wardrobe; understands packing, shaving; used to travel; excellent reference; city or country. F. C. B., 338 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English and German; competent and experienced man; in private family; will care for parlor floor and make himself generally useful; best city references. G. L., 491 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—By experienced young man, age 28, as first-class butler in private family; three and a half years' best city reference; sober, willing, and obliging; speaks four languages. N. B., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss in private family; understands his business; competent in every respect; honest, sober, willing, obliging; best references. J. F., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By man and wife; German; thoroughly competent; speak English and French; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; expert at silver and table decorating; age, 40; height, 6 feet; first-class references. Trinity, 2062 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; personal references. C. M. C., Box 851 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Well experienced; age, 28; height, 5 feet 10 inches; English; well recommended; good valet. L. T., 749 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; the man as butler and wife as cook; good references. E. M., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 30; first-class references. G. L. Coles, 256 West 39th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Trustworthy, sober, reliable; long experience; thorough groom; careful driver; care of steam, furnaces, windows, sidewalk; first-class city and country references. Reliable, 990 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Useful for gentleman; country; single; young Scotchman; eighteen months in this country; sober, honest, obliging; last employer can be seen for reference. D. McDonald, care Mrs. Longads, 207 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; stylish, neat, and thoroughly understands duties, and be generally useful; first-class reference. P. Jones, Dakota Stable, 75th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; best reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. P. Clarke, 241 East 42d St.

COACHMAN and GENERALLY USEFUL.—By an Englishman; medium size; good appearance; the best of references. Yorkshireman, Box 848 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—I wish to procure a place for my coachman; has served me faithfully for ten years; can recommend him in every way. T., 650 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By married German; 38 years; fully understands greenhouse, vegetable, or ornamental gardening; also general care of private place and care of stock; twelve years with one of American families; best of references. R. L., care of Siebrecht & Wadley, 5th Av. and 37th St.

GARDENER.—By experienced Scotch gardener; reference. Box 215 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; best city reference. J. Dunseith, 307 West 48th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; understands waiting on table and housework; best city reference. Frank, Box 310, Stapleton, S. I.

SECOND MAN.—By young colored man; no objection to job; excellent city and other references. R. Pitter, 212 West 48th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a sober, industrious Swede, married, as general useful man; can manage horses. Charles Helin, Post Office Box 56, New-York.

USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; 32; good all-round man; references. Coughlin, 304 East 14th St.

Final Up-Town Notice.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

The Fleet.

Mary Brooks, in The Boston Transcript.

The sky was fair, the wind was free,
The glad waves lapped the pier,
As gayly floated out to sea
My fleet on a voyage of years.

Pure white their sails, clean-cut their keels,
And laden well each hold—
They faded where the blue sky kneels
For ocean to enfold.

Ay, laden well! With patient care,
I'd sought my choicest store,
Then sent them forth my goods to bear
And trade from shore to shore.

Ambitious hopes the foremost filled,
And heaped upon the deck.
Ah, me, if one of them be spilled!
Alas, if she should wreck!

Another rocked from side to side,
And lightly skimmed the wave;
A cargo hers of noble pride—
Oh, but her crew were brave!

But one bore naught but simple love,
Pure love for all mankind;
I feared me she would vainly rove
And ne'er a cargo find.

Long years had passed since first they sailed,
These ships of precious freight,
But though my heart had often quailed,
Still I could work and wait.

For others gallant vessels sent
Their revenue to swell,
And cheerfully my aid I lent
To launch and load them well.

Time wore away. One set of sun
Across the tinted sea,
I saw one ship, her voyage all done,
Come sailing back to me.

Yes, one had braved the cruel gales;
For her the storms were past.
With battered hull and wind-rent sails
She came to port at last.

And, lo, 'twas Love my eyes did meet:
The last to leave the pier.
But first of all my wandering fleet

FIGHT ABOUT A PENSION

Angry Debate Precipitated by a Southern Member.

SENSATIONAL TALK IN THE HOUSE

A Northern Democrat Charges the South with Causing the Defeat of Many Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—There was an unusually large attendance upon the night session of the House, which was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. There was also an unusual debate even for a Friday night session, when the controversy over the granting of pensions usually rages with more or less intensity and force.

Mr. Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) asked favorable action upon the Senate bill to grant a pension of $100 a month to Major-Gen. John A. McClernand, which he had unsuccessfully endeavored to have passed yesterday and to-day in the House. There was not a quorum present, and, upon the vote, Mr. Jones, (Dem., Va.,) made the point of no quorum. This aroused Mr. Springer's indignation, and he criticised with severity the course of those of his Southern colleagues who persisted in maintaining an attitude of hostility toward the pensioning of Union soldiers. He pointed out the fact that only thirteen Democrats had been returned to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Northern States, and said that if this course were not changed there would be no Northern Democrats in the succeeding Congress.

Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.,) appealed to Mr. Jones to withdraw his point of no quorum, referring to the gallant conduct and high reputation for patriotism of the beneficiary of the bill as a sufficient reason for the request.

An unexpected interjection occurred here, which created something of a sensation.

Mr. Waugh (Rep., Ind.,) asked if this Gen. McClernand was the same Gen. John A. McClernand who was removed from his command in front of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant for unsoldierly conduct, and of whom Gen. Halleck wrote to Gen. Sherman in 1864, that it would be murder to give him a command?

Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) replied most vigorously to this question. He declared, with passionate earnestness, that Gen. McClernand had never been guilty of unsoldierlike conduct, and that the history of the Vicksburg campaign would show that he had not been removed by Gen. Grant for that reason.

"What were the reasons?" asked Mr. Waugh.

"I do not care to enter into a discussion of them here," replied Mr. Marsh, "but I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that Gen. McClernand was as far as any man in the Union Army from being guilty of unsoldierly conduct, and I know what I am talking about. And I say it of a man who has always been opposed to the political party with which I have always affiliated." [Loud applause.]

"Did not Gen. Grant remove him for causes which he deemed proper?" continued Mr. Waugh.

"I do not desire to reflect upon Gen. Grant," said Mr. Marsh, "but I say that, while he acted for reasons that seemed proper at that time, his action was a mistake."

Mr. Jones took the floor, and attacked the policy of picking out a soldier here and there for a big pension, or the widow of one, who is able to gather influence enough to get a bill through Congress. He aroused a hiss by alluding to the widow of Gen. Logan, in receipt of a pension of $2,000, living in luxury, and spending lavishly for flowers for her social functions.

In regard to his own course of antagonizing these pension bills, which he said was for the reason that it had not been the policy of Congress to make selections of soldiers or soldiers' widows for special pensions, he declared that many members had come to him and commended him for it, and excused their own action on the ground that they could not afford to antagonize the granting of pensions.

The matter of his own military record having been brought into the discussion, Mr. Jones said that he was a boy when the war broke out, notwithstanding which he served more days and nights in the trenches in the line of duty than thousands of men now drawing pensions from the Government.

"On which side?" several members asked.

Drawing himself up, Mr. Jones responded: "On the side of the Confederate States of America, of whose cause, although it went down in defeat, I am as proud now as then when I defended it when a boy."

Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) said that, having been defeated for Congress, he proposed now to express his opinion. For the gentleman from Virginia, personally, he had much regard, but he wanted to say that in the late election there were fifteen, twenty-five, or thirty Democratic candidates in the North who went down to their political death because of the speeches he had made.

Mr. Jones—I hope the gentleman from Missouri was not one.

Mr. Clark—He did, and because of the pension speeches you made here. We are tired and sick of having these Southern members come up here and stab us in the back.

Continuing, Mr. Clark said he believed that every old soldier who was in need deserved and should receive a pension.

"When Ben Butler was here," he said, "he suggested pensioning the soldiers of both armies. I don't know but that that was a wise and patriotic scheme. It certainly would meet with less opposition than the present plan."

Having favorably acted upon four bills, the committee, at 10:30, rose, and the House adjourned.

CLUBS IN THE HANDS OF STRIKERS

All Over When the Police Arrived on the Scene—Nobody Hurt.

Workmen who refused to obey the orders of Walking Delegate Peter Brennan of the Laborers' Union, and quit work, were attacked yesterday afternoon by men who left their work on call.

The men were employes of Michael C. Quigley, on Smith Brothers' apartment houses, in Ninety-fourth Street, just west of Park Avenue. Quigley had had trouble with his men on a job in West End Avenue. Brennan yesterday demanded the discharge of the men who had stuck to the contractor. Quigley refused, and the order to quit was given.

Then followed the fight in which clubs were freely used. No one was seriously hurt, and all was quiet when the police arrived.

The Officer Who Got the Contract.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Lieut J. F. Meigs, who secured the armor contract with Russia for the Bethlehem Iron Company, is a retired naval officer. He is well known in Washington, where he was on duty for some time. He was one of the assistants to the naval Chief of Ordnance, and in that capacity fitted himself for the valuable place he now holds with the Bethlehem Company. He was for thirty years on the active list of the navy.

He is a Pennsylvania man, and entered the service in 1862. He was placed on the retired list for disability not incident to the service, being one of the officers who were found to be color blind. Since retirement he has done much better for himself with the Bethlehem Company than he could do in the navy.

Mr. Gamble Has a Hearing.

Hugh F. Gamble, an ex-President of the E. B. Harper Republican League Club of 180 Willis Avenue, was busily engaged with the Executive Committee of the club last night, giving a statement of his dealings with the club, and hearing what the members had to say on the subject.

The committee had granted him a hearing on his request, after suspending him from all privileges. Charges were prepared against him, and it was to hear and pass upon these that the committee met last night. None of the members would say what the charges were, nor would they discuss the matter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

New-Orleans, La., Jan. 11.—Foret Brothers' sugar house, on Bayou La Fourche, near Thibodaux, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, about $40,000. There was no insurance, the policy having been canceled a few days ago, owing to threats made by unpaid Italian laborers on the place to destroy the building.

Great Barrington, Mass., Jan. 11.—The Post Office Building, a stone structure, three stories in height, valued at $40,000, was burned this morning. Loss, $28,000. The contents of the Post Office were damaged by water.

North Berwick, Me., Jan. 11.—T. H. Hussey's plow works were burned. Loss, $20,000; partly insured.

DANGERS THAT THREATEN THE CITY

Dr. King Points Out to the Patria Club Promising Signs and Warns Against Inaction.

The annual meeting of the Patria Club was held last night at Sherry's. The officers of 1894 were re-elected, after which a discussion on "The Outlook for Better Government; Signs and Promises," took place. The Rev. James M. King, D. D., Secretary of the Society for the Protection of American Institutions, was the chief speaker.

"Remember that, with substantially unrestricted suffrage, a republican form of government is still on trial in this country," Dr. King said. "For more than a generation this city has in no normal sense been controlled by republican principles, and by its rule of ignorance and iniquity it has blunted the moral sense of its citizens.

"The following are signs and promises for better government: The victory at the polls, an intelligent conception of principles on the part of citizens, the willing acceptance by the people of changes in the laws to conserve the results of a reform victory, awakened interest among women for purity of municipal government, a self-constituted Committee of Seventy, the revival of civic pride, honor, and conscience, the desire of the people to reward those who exposed iniquity, and civics and patriotism being taught in our schools; we have a plain, honest business man for Mayor, who gives evidence of possessing the capacity for keeping his word and for telling the truth; the self-respect inspired among our citizens; the Chamber of Commerce has spoken and will speak; the Society for the Prevention of Crime is to the front, the City Vigilance League, the Good Government Clubs, the pulpit, which has to a large extent recognized the fact that a man cannot at one and the same time be a clean and honest Christian and a dirty and dishonest citizen; the press as a rule has both led and voiced the convictions of the people for municipal reform; a better class of citizens than formerly are taking an active interest in municipal affairs.

"The perils that cloud the horizon of the outlook are professional politicians, forced to be reformers because they desire to be on the winning side, and the unreasoning vacillation of the masses.

"In this Republic there are two political arguments, which are always convincing and productive of revolutionary results; one is adversity and the other is prosperity.

"The leaders of the combined forces which carried the recent election in this city are not held together by any cohesive power stronger than hatred of the Tammany misrule and a division of the offices on a mathematical ratio. A return to their chronic condition of indifference to civic interests on the part of well-to-do citizens, postponement of national prosperity and consequent lack of employment for multitudes would again turn the scales. Take notice of the fact that, in the face of unusual combinations, in the face of the exposition of governmental iniquities and rascalities which shocked the entire civilized world, in the face of a floodtide of political reverses deluging every part of the country with its protests against uncertainty and adversity, Tammany, supposed to represent the common foe, massed an unbroken line of 109,000 voters.

"Don't make the fatal error of thinking that the temporary defeat of the foe means permanent dislodgment.

"A non-partisan municipal government, however, is in a vital sense possible. But if in such a government the representative of any party proves himself incapable or treacherous, his party ought to be held responsible.

"It is to be hoped that as the people have taken so long a time to get indignant and aroused they will now stay indignant and aroused for a time.

"The relation of both dominant political parties to the saloon and liquor question is most discouraging. The moral sense of the moral elements in the city is in peril of being disgusted and discouraged at reform efforts by the results of a great victory being nullified by compromise with lawbreakers and criminal-makers engaged in the business of manufacturing drunkards. The outlook for better government from the standpoint of open saloon doors on Sunday would be inexpressibly gloomy."

The other speakers were Robert Graham and William D. McCracken, author of "Swiss Solution of American Problems."

WOULD HAVE NO CIVILIANS APPOINTED

Guardsmen Think the Governor's Staff Should Be Composed of Soldiers.

Major Charles H. Luscomb of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, intends, it is understood, to make an effort to have the law amended so as to prevent hereafter any but military men from being appointed on the Governor's staff. It is said also that he will have the sympathy of other National Guardsmen in the effort.

These are the amendments he would like to have adopted:

Section 30. The officers composing the staff of the Commander in Chief, their assistants, and the staff officers of divisions and brigades, shall constitute the general staff of the State, and, except in the case of the Judge Advocate General and the Surgeon General and their assistants, must be selected from commissioned officers in the National Guard, active, retired, or supernumerary, or the Army of the United States, and of a grade no lower than Captain.

The amended portion of the above section begins with the words "and except in the case."

Sec. 31. These staff officers, excepting the Judge Advocate and the Surgeon General, must be selected from commissioned officers in the National Guard of the State of New-York, active, retired, or supernumerary, or of the Army of the United States and of a grade not lower than Captain, except that any commissioned officer may be appointed an aide de camp.

Sec. 50. No commission shall hereafter be issued to any officer of the National Guard, save to general officers and the staff of the Commander in Chief, until the officer elected or appointed shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board as to his knowledge of military affairs, proportionate to the office to be held, his general knowledge, and his fitness for the service.

The amendment to the above section will be the striking out of the words, "save to general officers and the staff of the Commander in Chief."

The National Guard officers are said to believe that the appointments upon the Governor's staff are honors that rightly belong to National Guardsmen who have faithfully served the State.

BOY BURGLARS ARRESTED

Numerous Recent Robberies in Newark Charged to Their Account.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Elmer Hopping, nineteen years old, and Edward Warren, aged sixteen years, were arrested last night and locked up at the Kearney Police Station. The boys are charged with a number of burglaries in this city. They are both respectably connected. Warren is the son of Architect John Warren of Kearney, and Hopping's father resides on Beach Street, Arlington. When the lads were arraigned in the court this morning they admitted having entered and robbed the residence of Frank S. Turnbull, the store of Malloy & Woods, and several of the boathouses on the banks of the Passaic River. About $500 worth of the stolen property was recovered by the police through the arrest of the two boys. They denied having had connection with several other robberies which they were charged with having committed. They were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

To Make Two New Counties.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A report is current that some time during the present session of the Legislature efforts will be made to create two new counties in the Western end of the State. It is proposed to form one of these of parts of Allegany and Steuben Counties, with a county seat at Hornellsville, leaving the old county of Steuben with its county seat removed from Bath to Corning.

The other county movement provides for a split of Erie, forming two counties out of the territory now comprising that county. The idea is to make Buffalo and the towns north of it into a county by itself, to be called the County of Buffalo, while Erie County is to consist of the towns south of Buffalo, with a small strip of Wyoming.

Stole the Judge's New Overcoat.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 11.—While Judge Lippincott was on the bench this morning a sneak thief found his way into chambers and stole the Judge's new overcoat, valued at $75.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CROMA'S BATTLE AT SEA

Tossed About Like a Cockle Shell in a Fierce Storm.

MIGHTY WAVES DELUGE THE SHIP

Sent on Her Beam Ends by a Big Comber—Boats Smashed, Men Tossed About, and Everything Battered.

Whenever the steamship Croma comes into port something in the nature of an exciting yarn can be expected. No marine casualty ever passes her by. If waterspouts are around, they tower somewhere near her path, and St. Elmo's fire illuminates her spars at night.

On one memorable journey the vessel sawed a whale in twain with her prow, and on another she spilled a wave down her smokestack.

Such is the Croma. She arrived yesterday from Dundee. Capt. Lord commands her. Incidentally he writes stories, reminiscences of sailor men, and the like.

The ship kept up her old-time reputation on this trip. Capt. Lord says that she cleared Dundee Dec. 23, and got into trouble immediately thereafter. Four days and nights she battled with head gales and seas—one separate and distinct gale each day. Then, on Dec. 27, all four gales seemed rolled into one, and made the ship's black hull look like a blot of ink upon a heaving field of snow.

It was shortly after midnight when the hurricane came. Waves invaded the deck from every direction, some brimming over the sides and others splashing high over the bow. The cabin doors were crushed in by the impact of a solid wall of water, the cabin was flooded, and the furniture, torn from its fastenings, washed back and forth with the heavy lurching of the ship.

The fore and aft sails were set in order to ease the rolling of the ship. Two cannon-like reports, following each other in quick succession, announced the fate of the main trysail and spanker. Chief Officer Hendelin was on the bridge at the time. He says it looked as though the vessel would drown herself outright. The ship was straining in every part, and pitching so frightfully that it was difficult to keep one's footing.

Another hissing cataract came on board, and when the steamship lifted her decks from the torrent, her engine room was three feet deep in water. A full head of steam could not be kept up, and under the reduced power the ship could not keep her bow to the swinging seas. Moreover, the rack and strain threatened to dislocate some part of the machinery, and the Captain ordered the engines stopped.

The vessel a moment later was in the trough of the sea, with her streaming decks vertical at times and her crew holding on as best they might. A big comber sent the ship fair on her beam ends. Her port railing was under water, and all her starboard sheathing was in air. A wave curled over the starboard side, flowed smoothly over the starboard lifeboat, and spilled its tons of weight into the lifeboat on the opposite side. End of port lifeboat. Then the ship lurched heavily to starboard just as another Niagara came towering toward her.

The sea broke fair and true upon the ship's side. The starboard lifeboat went the way of its fellow, and was followed by every movable thing on deck. Both side lights and their screens were swept away and every ventilator was wrecked. The bridge was almost entirely demolished, smokestack stays were snapped, and the galley funnel was carried away.

For twelve hours the ship rolled helplessly at the mercy of the wind and wave. Every sea that boarded her made a wreck of something. The violent straining had opened her deck planking, and water made its way below. The hurricane sobered down a bit at nightfall and the engines were started ahead.

A short while after the storm regained its energy. The steering geer was carried away and the ship made helpless again. A wave dashed on board and wrecked the little of the bridge that was left. Forty-five feet of railing went with it. About midnight the craft was thrown on her beam end. Mate Hendelin, who was in his bunk at the time, says he suddenly found himself reclining on the wall of his stateroom, instead of in his bunk. Another mighty roll and he was in neither place, but sliding about the deck. All others who were in their bunks were thrown out at the same time.

The storm subsided the next day, the steering gear was repaired, and, "trailing like a wounded duck," the storm-battered Croma resumed her journey and arrived without further accident.

The British steamship Northern Light, which reached port yesterday, encountered the same storm. That vessel lost both her lifeboats, had her cabin companionway smashed, and received other damage.

NO LONGER IN DR. PARKHURST'S EMPLOY

Superintendent Wishart Succeeded by Arthur F. Dennett, "the Angel."

Capt. Alexander Wishart is no longer Superintendent of the Parkhurst society. His successor is Arthur F. Dennett, "the Angel," who collected evidence and looked after witnesses for the Lexow committee.

Capt. Wishart had been the society's Superintendent for two years. He did not retire voluntarily, it is said, and appears to be very much grieved at what he considers ill treatment.

Frank Moss, the society's counsel, said the change was made Jan. 1.

"Capt. Wishart was hired by the year," he said. "He was notified some time ago that we would not need him any more. Our reasons we do not care to make public, but there has been no reflection whatever on Capt. Wishart.

"I think the change is for the best interests of the work in which we are engaged."

Mr. Dennett took charge of the society's offices immediately after his appointment, and Capt. Wishart has spent most of the time since at his home, in Arlington, N. J. There is a rumor that he intends to sue the society, but Lawyer Moss says that would be impossible, because the society hired him by the year.

Mr. Dennett denied yesterday afternoon that he was Superintendent.

"I am only acting Superintendent," he said. "It was a great surprise to me when I was offered the place, and I said I would take it until they could get a better man. You see, I've had only two years' experience.

"When I first went into the society I did it because I admired Dr. Parkhurst, and wanted to assist him."

Speaking of his collection of evidence and the society's plans, he said: "I believe in going right on collecting evidence, and that is what we are doing. If any more investigating committees come this way they will find us chock full of information."

Indian Soldiers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The following enlisted Indians have been discharged from the army: Sergt. Black Man, Farrier Standing; Privates Big Mountain, Holman Ceasely, Charles Thomas Clawson, Eagle, and Strikes-His-Enemy-Pretty of Troop L, First Cavalry, Fort Custer, Montana, and Sergt. Kills-on-the-Ice, Corp. Amos Red Horse, and Private Herman Brown of Troop L, Third Cavalry, Fort Meade, South Dakota.

GRIP IS RAGING IN THIS VICINITY

Death Rates in New-York City and Brooklyn Increased—Many Cases in Long Island City.

Deaths from grip are increasing. There were only two Thursday. There were eleven yesterday.

Harlem semed to be the most vulnerable part of the city. An undertaker from that section brought to the Health Department seven death certificates. Four of the deaths were caused directly or indirectly by grip.

Dr. Cyrus Edson said yesterday that he considered the prevalence of grip due to the filthy condition of the streets and tenements.

"If these conditions continue," he said, "and the temperature rises above sixty degrees, as it frequently does in January, why, the result would be disastrous.

"I don't mean to attribute the original presence of grip to the dirty streets—the disease exists all over the country—but the filthy condition of things is largely responsible for the manner in which it is spreading."

The grip is no respecter of persons. It has pervaded the precincts of the Coroners' office and stricken three attachés. Those afflicted are Clerk George Cook, Policeman William Rourk, and John G. Kelly, private secretary of Coroner Dobbs.

The health authorities of Brooklyn are well aware that the grip has got a good hold on Brooklynites. The death rate since Monday has taken a big jump.

Only one death was reported from the grip three weeks ago; two weeks ago there were two deaths, and last week two. Since Monday, however, thirteen burial permits have been issued for persons who died from the grip.

The record for this week, so far, shows that there have been 100 deaths from pneumonia and 26 from bronchitis.

Physicians in all parts of the city report large numbers of grip patients.

Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn, who has been laid up with the disease, was able to get to his office yesterday, but he was still weak. County Treasurer Adams is out again, but Assessor Thomas J. Patterson is still confined to his bed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 11.—While the street-cleaning contractor of this place is enjoying a vacation in the South the streets are full of filth and the grip is raging.

Mayor H. S. Sanford has just recovered from an attack, but members of his family still have it. Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart and City Clerk Matthew J. Goldner are on the sick list. The other day the Long Island City Medical Society called a meeting, but so many of its members had the grip that the session was adjourned.

POLITICIANS CALL UPON THE MAYOR

Mr. Fish Says the Power of Removal Bill Will Be a Law by Feb. 1.

A number of distinguished politicians called on Mayor Strong yesterday, including ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, William Brookfield, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Senator Edmund O'Connor, and Speaker Hamilton Fish, Jr.

The Speaker and Senator O'Connor came in together. Their visit attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. Fish assured the Mayor that the Republican Legislature would uphold his administration.

To the reporters the Speaker said the Power of Removal bill would be a law by Feb. 1.

Mayor Strong said that none of the bills had been discussed at the meeting with the Senator and the Speaker, because none of them had been received. The call, the Mayor said, was simply made by the gentlemen to pay their respects.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild had a long chat with the Mayor. It was William Brookfield's first day out of doors since his illness. The Mayor received him with great cordiality.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien called and announced that he was not looking for an office. He said this to the Mayor.

Supervisor of the City Record W. J. K. Kenny, who has been ill, was out yesterday for the first time. He was warmly congratulated on his recovery. He acted as Secretary at a meeting of the Board of City Record, over which Mayor Strong presided, and which authorized the printing of the 400,000 circulars warning householders as to street-cleaning ordinances.

A delegation of friends of John J. Murphy of the Eighteenth Assembly District called on Mayor Strong yesterday and asked that Mr. Murphy be made an Excise Commissioner. Mayor Strong took the matter under consideration and said: "I have about eighty applications for appointment as Excise Commissioners."

FAILURE OF WILLIAM D. CURRIER

His Restaurant Sold to His Brother—Liabilities About $57,000.

An attachment for $400 against William D. Currier, who kept a restaurant at 144 Fulton Street, in favor of Benjamin T. Rhoads, Jr., was served by a deputy yesterday on Edwin A. Currier, who says he has bought the place from his brother for $20,000.

The attachment was obtained on the ground of residence, W. D. Currier having assumed a residence in Denver, Col. Mr. Currier went West on Wednesday on account of his health. His attorney, D. M. Kellogg, said yesterday that he had become so prostrated with lung troubles as to be unable to attend to business. Before going West he had found that he could not continue his business. He called a meeting of his creditors, and those present unanimously agreed to give him an extension and have the business conducted by persons representing him and the creditors. Afterward, when the extension agreement was drawn up, a few creditors refused to sign it and threatened to get out attachments. In order to avoid any complications which might destroy the value of the assets he sold out to his brother for $20,000.

The proceeds of the sale have been turned over to a trustee for distribution among all the creditors. As near as could be ascertained yesterday, the liabilities are about $57,000, of which about $20,000 is to relatives.

In Alexander Hamilton's Honor.

The birthday of Alexander Hamilton was celebrated at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, last evening, with a dinner and speeches.

There were about 150 at the tables, among them being James McKeen, who presided; Prof. Truman J. Backus, William H. Ziegler, Henry Sanger Snow, "Dick" S. Ramsey, W. L. Ogden, William H. Nichols, William H. Mole, E. H. Litchfield, C. N. Hoagland, E. R. Greene, C. M. Field, G. Duval, J. H. Cary, D. H. Cochran.

R. D. Benedict, A. C. Barnes, C. Burnham, J. W. Cornwell, G. M. Coit, J. J. Walters, A. H. Van Cott, William Taylor, William V. Tupper, F. B. Schenck, C. P. Smith, J. B. Ladd, C. N. Hoyt, John A. Nichols, Corporation Counsel A. G. McDonald, G. H. Southard, L. M. Swan, G. P. Stockwell, William Heslin, R. B. Woodward, John Winslow, A. P. Welles, J. S. Turner, William H. Wallace, and G. M. Olcott.

The speakers were the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College; Elihu Root, President of the New-England Society of New-York, and an alumnus and Trustee of Hamilton College, and Moncure D. Conway.

They all dwelt upon the life of Hamilton.

Labor Organizations Elect Officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The following officers were elected to-day at the Knights of Labor Congress: President—John McAndrews of New-York; Vice President—Thomas B. McGuire of Amsterdam; Secretary—John R. Marston of West Troy; Treasurer—Thomas J. O'Reilly of Brooklyn.

The following officers were elected by the State Federation of Labor: President—Daniel Harris of New-York City; Vice President—John P. Webber of New-York; Secretary—William J. Needham of Oneonta; Treasurer—Richard M. Curran of Rochester.

NEXT MONDAY

(January 14th)

We will place on sale an early importation of FINE MUSLINS AND GINGHAM CHECKS for summer wear. This line includes the latest novelties in WASH DRESS GOODS, and will be offered at prices to command instant appreciation from the purchasing public.

McGIBBON & CO.,

913 Broadway,

BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STREETS.

DR. TOBIAS'

Venetian Liniment.

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Pains in the limbs, back or chest, SORE THROAT, COLDS or BODILY PAINS of any kind, you will find it WORTH its WEIGHT IN GOLD. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

SIX CAPTAINS SHIFTED

Police Commissioners Act on Mr. Byrnes's Recommendations.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE SERVICE

Other Changes Contemplated — The Superintendent to be No Longer Hampered in His Disposition of the Force.

For the good of the service, and upon the recommendation of Superintendent Byrnes, six Police Captains were transferred yesterday by the Police Commissioners. The transfers, which were acted upon in executive session, were as follows:

William Meakim, from the Thirtieth Precinct, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the Thirty-fourth Precinct, Tremont.

William Thompson, from the Tremont Station to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

John Gallagher, from the Eighteenth Precinct, East Twenty-second Street, to the Twenty-fourth Precinct, West Sixty-eighth Street.

Elbert O. Smith, from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the East Twenty-second Street Station.

James K. Price, from the Twentieth Precinct, West Thirty-seventh Street Station, to the Eighth Precinct, Macdougal Street.

John McCullagh, from the Macdougal Street Station to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

It was at the conclusion of the regular meeting of the board that the executive session was held. Superintendent Byrnes was present during the entire session, and Commissioner Sheehan was absent, owing to illness. The session lasted half an hour, and at its close the transfers were given out as the only business transacted.

President Martin said the transfers were made solely on the recommendation of the Superintendent, who had given reasons for the changes that convinced the Commissioners that the service would be benefited thereby.

None of the Commissioners would make any further comment upon the transfers.

Superintendent Byrnes said the changes were made simply for the good of the service and the improvement of the discipline of the department, but declined to give any further reason for his recommendations.

It is conceded by those who have given the matter attention that the transfers which will take effect at 8 o'clock this morning will benefit the service. Capt. Meakim's transfer from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Precinct was imperatively demanded. The precinct is a very important one, and the population is continually increasing, rendering it necessary to have an active man in command. Capt. Meakim has been in failing health for several years, and besides he was denounced before the Lexow committee as a corrupt police official, who had grown rich on plunder, and when summoned before the committee failed to appear. He is sent to the precinct in Tremont, where there will be little for him to do. Capt. Thompson, who takes his place, is more active, though older, and he has a good record. His name was not mentioned during the Lexow investigation.

The transfer of Capt. Gallagher was doubtless due to recent complaints about "crap" games and "dives" in his precinct. He failed to report the existence of these places and did nothing to suppress them. He is sent to West Sixty-eighth Street, a precinct almost entirely residential, and Capt. Smith, a young man, is to have a chance to show his mettle in a busy precinct—an opportunity that had been heretofore denied him.

Capt. James K. Price, who has been transferred from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, was smirched during the Lexow investigation, although it is fair to him to say that he sought an opportunity to prove the falsity of the statements, but was not allowed to testify. Since he has been Captain, charges have been made against him by the Superintendent for permitting disorderly houses and a gambling house to flourish in his precinct. The precinct to which he has been sent is rapidly filling up with business houses, which have crowded out most of the disorderly resorts that used to flourish in the precinct. Capt. McCullagh, who takes command of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, has not been overexerting himself lately in carrying out the orders from Headquarters, and in his new precinct he will not have as much leisure as he did in the Eighth.

That these transfers were made solely on the recommendation of the Superintendent shows that the Commissioners have been warned not to interfere with or hamper Mr. Byrnes in his efforts to maintain discipline and increase the efficiency of the department. The Captains have learned by this time that the Superintendent is now in a position to compel obedience to his orders, and politicians will not be allowed to interfere in the discipline of the department.

Other transfers are in contemplation, as the Superintendent will do the best he can to improve the department with the material at command. The Police Commissioners, it is said, will carry out any recommendations that the Superintendent may make to improve the service. This is one of the results of the recent conference between the Mayor and the Commissioners.

By the Dry Goods Auxiliary.

A. W. Kingman, Treasurer of the Dry Goods Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports additional collections as follows:

The H. B. Claflin Company, $200; Smith, Hogg & Gardner, $100; Jacob S. Bernheimer & Brother, $100; Oelbermann, Bommerich & Co., $100; Otheman, Dyer & Southwick, $50; Jacob Wendell, $50; Metcalf Brothers & Co., $50; Stern Brothers, $50; Denny, Poor & Co., $50; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., $50; Tefft, Weller & Co., $50; Orlando M. Harper, $25; Hewlett Scudder, $25; Williamantic Linen Company, $25; S. E. Bloch & Brother, $25; Charles Kohlman, $10. The Dry Goods Auxiliary's total is now $8,500.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

Ranking easily first in interest and importance among the features of TO-MORROW'S TIMES will be a remarkable article on

GLADSTONE, BY HAROLD FREDERIC.

It is a critical study of the great statesman's life, dealing less with the events that have marked his career than with the growth of his character and the changes through which it has passed during his progress from austere Toryism to the profound and sympathetic Liberalism that is now his mental posture. This growth Mr. Frederic has traced with masterly power, and displayed alike his intimate knowledge of English politics and of him who, even in extreme old age and when out of office, is still a commanding figure on the European stage.

Another prominent feature, interesting in another way, will be a profusely-illustrated history, covering an entire page, of an engineering work that ranks among the greatest of this century—

CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE CANAL.

This new waterway connects the great lakes with the Mississippi, will rob Niagara of a part of its grandeur, and is expected to do not a little toward making Chicago a place habitable by civilized beings—an effect much to be desired. Being Chicagoesque, of course this canal is the biggest thing of the kind ever attempted, it was carried out in a way altogether new, and it will doubtless be an enormous success.

Many other topics, of many kinds, besides the news of the day from all over the world, will be found somewhere on The Sunday Times's broad pages. Here are the headlines of three of them:

New Canadian Premier.
Mackenzie Bowell, who has succeeded Sir John Thompson. A Conservative and Orangeman. May not continue long in office. Striking incidents of his long political career. A self-made man.

Mr. Larrabee on Finance.
An Ogunquit view of the currency question. The House bill not satisfactory. It fails to recognize a "fundymental principal" on which the public credit is founded.

Home Ornamentation.
The artistic possibilities of little and much. Our homes should not be museums. Use and misuse of ornaments. Simple rules of decorative art. The care of bric-a-brac.

In the regular departments, too, will be found much matter that is of the timeliest interest. For instance:

Amateur Sports.
To these The Times pays well-deserved attention. The strange complications that have arisen about the cup defender are just now exciting comment. News for cyclists, bowlers, and the horsemen will be given fully and accurately.

Social Happenings.
Detailed accounts of whatever is going on in the fashionable world, weddings, receptions, and "functions" of every kind, with much exclusive information of value to people interested in such subjects.

Book Reviews.
To these The Times gives a page every Sunday. The latest and most important works of history, biography, and fiction form the subjects for well-written and discriminating criticism by writers whose opinions are of value.

Dramatic and Musical.
There is little of novelty on the New-York stages just at present, but an awakening to activity is coming in the immediate future. "Mme. Sans Gêne" is to be given in English form, and Mr. Daly's company is to present "Heart of Ruby," an adaptation of Judith Gautier's Japanese play. The story of each will be told at length, to-morrow, and for lovers of music there will be criticisms of three performances and talk about the opera singers and their doings

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

There have been some big dealings in real estate during the last few days; on these and others yet to come The Times expert will comment. As always, the Financial and Commercial pages will be the best published in New-York. Whatever is going on among the railway men will be found recorded. One page will be filled with fiction, partly original and partly selected from the magazines. Another will be devoted to matters of especial interest to women. In short, every phase and field of human activity will be represented somewhere in

The Sunday Times.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The special committee of the State Board of Charities, appointed to consider and draft rules and regulations relating to the reception and retention of inmates in any charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution, wholly or partly under private control, which receives any money from any county, city, town, or village, will hold its first session in the Board Room of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 Fourth Avenue, next Tuesday at 10:30 A. M.

—The Rev. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, which has just finished its new building, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, will hold to-morrow at 11 A. M. a memorial service in memory of the Rev. John M. Mason, D. D., second pastor of the church, when Mr. Wylie will give an account of Pastor Mason's great sermon, preached in 1802, before the London Missionary Society, together with extracts from the sermon.

—The Young People's Association of Calvary Baptist Church is giving this Winter a Star lecture course, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to missionary and charitable purposes in the City of New-York. The next lecture will be delivered Thursday evening, Jan. 17, in the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, by Gen. Lew Wallace; subject, "How I came to write 'Ben-Hur.'"

—Young men living in the city may obtain free instruction in algebra, geometry, and trigonometry in the Central Evening High School, 220 East Sixty-third Street. Law and medical students may be prepared to pass the Regents' examination.

—The forty-third annual report of the Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital shows receipts for the year ending Sept. 30 of $22,576.44 and expenditures of $16,720.80, leaving a balance of $5,846.64. There were 16,351 patients treated.

—Paul McCurker, an apprentice stone carver, who was sixteen years old and lived on Staten Island, fell from a scaffold on a building at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon and was killed.

—Owing to the abuses of the office of Special Deputy Sheriffs, Sheriff Tamsen announced yesterday that the office had been abolished.

Brooklyn.

—John C. Fullerton, a clerk in the City Auditor's office at a salary of $1,500, has resigned. He is a Democrat and the City Auditor is a Republican.

—Assistant Coupon Clerk William H. Brinkerhoff of the Controller's office has also resigned. He is a Democrat and Controller Palmer is a Republican.

Yonkers.

—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children the following officers were elected: President—Dr. G. B. Balch; Vice President—The Rev. C. R. Corley; Treasurer—Lyman Cobb, Jr.; Counsel—Stephen H. Thayer; Executive Committee—Mr. Cobb, Mr. King, and Mrs. Sherman. The society is greatly in need of funds to carry on its work.

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Yonkers Building and Loan Association on Thursday evening, the following officers were chosen: President—Edward Underhill; Vice President—Ethelbert Billknap; Secretary—Samuel Hayward; Treasurer—William H. Doty; Counsel—William W. Scrugham.

—The Yonkers Police Department has made requisition for $57,000 for the expenses of the department for the ensuing year. In addition to this, the sum of $10,000 was borrowed to maintain the recent addition to the force of patrolmen, as authorized by law. This makes the total $67,000.

—Kitching Post, G. A. R., last evening went to New-York to be present at the installation of the officers of James C. Rice Post, No. 29, at the headquarters, in Utah Hall, 300 Eighth Avenue.

—During the rainstorm this week 3¼ inches fell at the Grassy Sprain Reservoir, and water is running over the raceway, which is twenty feet wide, to a depth of ten inches.

—Prof. Scott, at the Woman's Institute on Thursday evening, delivered his lecture on "The Palezoic and Mesozoic Eras," in the University Extension course.

—Brendlinger & Nearing of this city have received the contract to build a branch of the Long Island Railroad, extending sixteen miles from Bridgeton.

—A water main in Palisade Avenue broke yesterday morning and undermined about 100 feet of the newly-laid surface railroad track.

—Five candidates took the first degree in Masonry at the communication of Nepperhan Lodge, F. and A. M., on Thursday night.

—Mrs. Harriet Ashworth has obtained a permit for a frame, shingle-roof dwelling at 338 Riverside Avenue, east side, 25 by 44 feet.

—The work on the stone arch of the Croton Aqueduct, where it crosses Nepperhan Avenue, will be discontinued until Spring.

—The Young Men's Christian Association will hold its

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SINKING FUND MEETING

First Anti-Tammany Board of Commissioners for Many Years.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS COMPLAIN

Objections to Having the Street-Cleaning and Health Departments in the Centre Street Building.

An anti-Tammany Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon for the first time in many years. At this meeting Recorder John W. Goff sat at the corner of the board table in the same place occupied for many years by ex-Recorder Smyth, between the Mayor and the Controller.

It was the first board meeting of any kind since the Mayor took office at which the majority was absolutely anti-Tammany. The Sinking Fund Commission is now made up of Mayor Strong, Republican; W. M. K. Olcott, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Republican; Recorder Goff, anti-Tammany Democrat; City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, who has usually acted with Tammany and always with the Democrats, and Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Democrat, but not a member of the Tammany organization.

The meeting was not held until 4 o'clock, because Recorder Goff did not want to adjourn his court earlier. On motion of Controller Fitch Mayor Strong was made Chairman.

One of the interesting features of the meeting was the introduction of the open warfare which Justice Ingraham and Recorder Goff are waging against the present arrangements of the new Criminal Courts Building in Centre Street, and especially the presence in it of the Street-Cleaning and Health Departments. The matter came up on the reading of a letter from Justice Ingraham, who is holding the extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In his letter he complained of the seekers after employment who crowd the lobbies and corridors of the building, and said the existing conditions were a great hindrance to court work. He also complained of the close proximity of the Health Department, and the danger of the spread of contagious diseases by visitors to it. In his letter Justice Ingraham said:

At times, large crowds assemble about the court building, looking for employment in the Street-Cleaning Department, so that it is almost impossible to get into the building. The trial of criminal cases requires a large number of jurors and witnesses, who are compelled to attend the various courts held here, and it is the cause of much confusion and serious inconvenience to have a courtroom surrounded by hundreds seeking employment, making it difficult for jurors and witnesses to find their way to the room to which they are called.

There has also been much complaint of the fact that in this court building, which many people are compelled to attend, the Health Department should be engaged in cultivating and examining cases of the most contagious diseases. I have been informed that the physicians in charge of the department have stated that this position is entirely improper for the purposes for which they use the building.

Justice Ingraham's letter was directed to the Mayor, and the latter asked Recorder Goff for his view. The Recorder said:

I know that, if the present condition of affairs continues, it will practically result in the obstruction of criminal justice in this city. The first floor of the building recently has been a seething mass of people, and I am sorry to say that I have seen drunken men quarrelling there, with no policeman in sight. Judges and jurors having business with the courts are compelled to shoulder their way through crowds of men armed with pick and shovel. I asked the other day for the reason for so large a crowd, and was told that it was pay day. The natural inquiry, in view of the condition of the streets, was, What are they being paid for?

With regard to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, I understand that the Grand Jury is considering the matter of the department's location in the building. The Health Department occupies more rooms than the courts. They are scattered all over the building. The Grand Jury has visited all the rooms, and, while I do not know, a presentment may be made upon the subject.

With such crowds as have been gathered in the corridors of the building, it has been almost impossible for those having business to do with the courts to get to the elevators. I would like to have the Mayor go down and try to force his way through the crowds.

After further discussion, the Mayor, Controller, and Recorder were appointed a committee to look into the matter.

In the general discussion it was suggested by the Recorder and Mr. Olcott that the old General Sessions Court House might be used for the Street-Cleaning Department, and that another place might be found for the Surrogate's Court, now in the basement of this building. No suggestion was offered as to where to put the Health Department.

The Recorder called the commission's attention to several things that are needed in the Criminal Courts Building. In view of the new rule requiring the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions to be the custodian of all indictments, the Recorder asked that the clerk's office be provided with a burglar-proof safe and burglar-proof cases for the storing of these documents. He also asked that all the doors be furnished with springs, and that the courtrooms and Judges' rooms be supplied with more tables, chairs, and droplights.

The Controller will advertise for bids for the necessary articles.

Denis McMahon sent a communication to the board asking that the city buy riparian rights which he claims to have around Ward's Island. He said that the previous administration had not considered the matter, and that he was glad it went over to the new Administration, because otherwise he would have to have dealt with "intervenors." The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

On the request of the Controller, local taxes were remitted as against the $778,000 of bonds issued for opening and widening College Place. The Controller also asked for the remission of taxes on other bonds, which he will have to issue from time to time for other improvements, such as the new Third Avenue Bridge. Before Jan. 1 all the bonds that had been issued for these purposes had been taken by the Sinking Fund Commission, and the ready cash of the Sinking Fund was heavily drawn on for this purpose. It will now be necessary to sell some of the bonds, and this, it is argued, will make the increase in the city debt apparent.

Mayor Strong desired time to look into the matter, and he and the Controller were appointed a committee to examine the subject.

A proposition was received from the Dock Board for the purchase, at $450 a running foot, of some land needed for dock improvements near Perry Street. Jeremiah Pangborn, agent of the property, has agreed to sell it at the price named. If this agreement is not approved, the Dock Board says that the Corporation Counsel will be requested to begin condemnation proceedings.

The Controller said that, while he had no special objection to this price, he had found that usually on such applications $500 was the price agreed on by the Dock Department per running foot. He thought this too much and had not reported favorably on them.

The matter was laid over and the Dock Board was requested not to begin condemnation proceedings, the Controller and Mr. Olcott agreeing that they are very expensive affairs.

Schooner Mason off Ellis Island.

The schooner Albert Mason, which went ashore on Ellis Island, Dec. 27, during the storm, carrying away a portion of the hospital building, was floated yesterday and anchored in deep water. The schooner appears to have received little damage. She will be docked for examination and repairs.

EDWARD WOOLSTAN IN BELLEVUE

The Mental Condition of the Popular Clubman and Athlete to be Ascertained —He Says He's All Right.

Edward J. Woolstan, the well-known clubman, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday for an examination of his mental condition.

Mr. Woolstan, whose figure is a familiar one about the hotels and theatres, has been acting strangely, his friends say, for the last three or four months. He has been extremely nervous and irritable, and at times had wandered in his conversation.

Mr. Woolstan's father, Josiah W. Woolstan of Philadelphia, was notified of his son's condition, and came to this city. The son refused to see him when he called at his rooms or at the Racquet Club.

Mr. Woolstan consulted Dr. A. G. Townsend of 22 West Thirty-second Street, who has been young Mr. Woolstan's physician for years. But the young man would not see the doctor.

Dr. Townsend suggested that the only way to get the patient under treatment was to have him committed to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to have his sanity examined. Then, if necessary, he could be sent to an asylum.

The father and Dr. Townsend appeared before Justice Taintor yesterday, and a warrant was issued. Court Officers Hunt and McGurckin took it, and went in a carriage to the Racquet Club. The Superintendent tried to get Woolstan to go down and see the policemen, but he would not leave the cardroom.

Hunt sent up word that the young man's father had been arrested. That brought the young man down stairs. But he refused to go with the policemen, and they had to carry him to the carriage.

On the way to the Jefferson Market Court, Woolstan was silent. He did not ask where he was being taken, or evince the slightest interest in the proceedings.

In court he shook hands with his father, but said nothing until Justice Taintor questioned him. He was perfectly coherent. He denied that he was ill, and said he slept well, was at work every day, and had never felt better.

He then announced his willingness to have his sanity tested, saying that if his mind was not right he certainly ought to be under a physician's care. The commitment papers were signed, and Woolstan was taken to the hospital.

He has been for years one of the most popular men in the Racquet Club. He was connected with Dunn Brothers & Co., note brokers, at 2 Wall Street, until about two months ago, when he left them because he said he was not in good health.

Woolstan is a boxer of ability, and has taken part in many contests at the New-York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs, as well as at the Racquet Club.

His father and friends know that he has been dealing heavily in stocks lately, and think that the disturbance, which they hope is but temporary, was caused by overwork and worry. Mr. Woolstan is not married. He lives in bachelor apartments in Ninth Street.

SUFFOCATED WHILE SLEEPING

TWO MEN AND A BOY KILLED BY THE UPSETTING OF A GAS STOVE.

Relatives and Neighbors of the Victims Lamented Loudly—The Bedroom Was but 10 by 8 Feet.

Three persons were suffocated by gas in a hall bedroom of Jacob Rosenberg's flat, 343 Grand Street, early yesterday morning. They are:

BERSAM, ABRAHAM, twenty-two years old.

JACOBSON, JOSEPH, twenty-five years old.

ROSENBERG, JACOB, thirteen years old.

The boy Jacob was the son of Jacob Rosenberg. Mr. Rosenberg has a meat market at 117 Hester Street. Bersam and Jacobson were employed by Rosenberg as salesmen.

The accident was due to the overturning in some way of a gas stove used to heat the bedroom. The flame was extinguished, and the gas escaped into the room. It is thought that Jacobson kicked the stove over while asleep.

The room had been occupied by Jacob Rosenberg, Jr. Robbers broke into the flat three months ago, and took a quantity of jewelry. Then Mr. Rosenberg had the two employes sleep in the flat for protection. A bed was made for them on the floor in the hall room, beside little Jacob's bed. A gas stove, fed by a tube from the jet above, was placed near their feet. The stove was lighted when the men retired Thursday night. They went to sleep, leaving it burning.

A fellow-workingman could not wake the men when he pounded on the door yesterday. He smelled the gas and broke in the door, calling the family at the same time. The gas was so thick in the room that no one could enter for a few moments.

The two men were dead. The boy, Jacob, was breathing when found, but he died in a little while.

The catastrophe caused the wildest grief in the Rosenberg family. The relatives of the two men came to the house and joined in the lamentations. A great crowd collected in the streets, and policemen had to work to keep the people out of the house.

Bersam had brought his father, mother, and three sisters over from Russia recently. Jacobson was about to be married. Each was trying to save money, and their employer, by having them sleep in the house, saved them rent.

The room in which the men and boy slept was only 10 by 8 feet. There was plenty of room elsewhere in the apartment.

Patrick O'Reilly, a porter, nineteen years old, was found in his room at 213 Bleecker Street yesterday morning suffering from the effects of gas. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

O'Reilly accidentally turned the burner on after putting the light out when he went to bed.

MGR. SATOLLI RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

He Made a Five-Minute Speech in English at De La Salle Institute.

Mgr. Satolli and his secretary, Dr. Rooker, returned to Washington yesterday afternoon. They had spent Thursday night as the guests of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, in De La Salle Institute.

Mgr. Satolli visited several of the classes of the institute in the morning and expressed himself as pleased with the work of the students. He was particularly interested in the commercial department, in which he saw a bank in full running order.

He expressed his pleasure in a speech in English that lasted about five minutes. This is very unusual, for the Monsignor has not a perfect command of the language. He talked very slowly, but with perfect accuracy of expression.

The only prelate who called at the institute to see the Delegate was Bishop McFaul of Trenton.

Satolli and his secretary, accompanied by Brother Justin, President of Manhattan College, visited that institution about 10 o'clock. There, too, the classes were visited.

To Protect the Company's Affairs.

Instead of making application for a receivership for the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, as was proposed when the company defaulted on its obligations Jan. 1, some of the security holders suggested yesterday the appointment of a committee to protect their rights.

The plan is that the committee shall apply for a receivership or take any other action, under full power of attorney that may seem advisable. Otto T. Barnard, President of the Continental Trust Company; Thomas T. Barr, President of the Nassau Bank of Brooklyn, and Benjamin Graham of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. have been requested to serve as such committee.

Traction Company May Issue Bonds.

It was reported down town yesterday that the Metropolitan Traction Company was about to place on the market $6,000,000 bonds; $3,000,000 of the Columbus Avenue 5 per cent. loan and $3,000,000 Lexington Avenue bonds. The proceeds are to be used, it is said, to place cables in Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets and to extend the Ninth Avenue cable southward.

Subscriptions for the bonds will not go begging, for if the report is wholly true, a syndicate has engaged to take them above par, and they will be offered to the public at 110.

MR. DANA ON NEWSPAPERS

His Address at Cornell's Celebration of Founders' Day.

DAILY JOURNALS ARE A NECESSITY

Sunday Editions Would Not Be Printed, He Says, if the Public Disapproved of Them—Advice to the Profession.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Founders' Day was celebrated at Cornell to-day, the principal feature being an address in the armory by Charles A. Dana, editor of The New-York Sun. The exercises began at 11 o'clock with music. The armory was crowded to the door with townspeople and students.

On the platform were Mr. Dana, President Schurman, Dr. C. M. Tyler, and H. W. Sage. President Schurman spoke in reference to Founders' Day, and then introduced Mr. Dana. He said:

"I esteem myself fortunate in being chosen to make the Founders' Day address to the students and officers of this famous university."

Mr. Dana said there were two kinds of useful men in this age. First, the man of thought, science, and invention, such as Edison. The second class of useful men, he said, were those who were endowed with the gift of amassing wealth, or getting rich, against whom people were wont to declaim and against whom legislation was directed.

Among these were Ezra Cornell and Henry Sage. These men, Mr. Dana said, knew how to save and to give for great public enterprises. Wealthy men were a useful and necessary part of the age and were doing good.

"The newspaper profession," continued Mr. Dana, "is certainly a learned profession in one sense, but at the same time there are certainly many newspapers in which learning is very sparsely and very meanly applied.

"On the whole, the newspaper is very much like human nature—it is right sometimes and it is wrong very often. But the newspaper is not only a necessary institution, but it is a useful and beneficial institution. Just now the business of making newspapers is going through a revolution; it is passing through changes of a very radical and remarkable nature.

"These changes are due—first, to the invention of new printing machinery, which makes it possible to publish the large editions and the large newspapers we see all around us. Before these machines were invented, a machine that could turn out 500 or 750 copies a day was the best that there was in the world. Now, with the most improved presses, you can turn out eight, ten, or twelve pages at the rate of 20,000 papers in an hour.

"An important question to be decided by the newspaper conductor is, What kind of newspaper will you make? That question may be divided into two: Will you make a newspaper for sensible people or for fools?

"I would not be understood as meaning to intimate that there is anything unworthy in making a newspaper for fools, since there is high authority for the statement that fools form a large part of the community, and it is perfectly right to provide for them in newspapers. We see that this is very conscientiously performed by very able individuals, and I have heard that they make money by it.

"For my part, I find more entertainment in making a newspaper that tries to be of the other kind. As some young gentlemen here are bound to become newspaper men, they should reflect carefully which kind they like best themselves.

"Now, a word as to the education that the intending journalist should work for. In the first place, he should know everything that it is possible for him to know. I never knew a newspaper man who knew too much, except those very few in number who knew too many things that are not so.

"I myself am a strict partisan of the old-fashioned, classical education. The man who can read Virgil, Aeschylus, or the Iliad, and if he can read Aristotle and Plato, all the better, is the man I have in mind. But, above all, he should know his own language, the most beautiful and wonderful language in existence. He that is going to write the English language, who is going to publish a daily manual in that language, must know that language thoroughly.

"Then there are a great many other sciences that the young newspaper man ought to learn. He ought to know the practical sciences above all. History he should know, too. About political economy I do not know so much. But it is there, and it has got to be attended to. All the other discussions about the arts and science of mankind newspapers have dwelt always on getting news. That is always very desirable, but, fortunately, that is provided for by the news associations. The editor of the paper is left to attend to his more important duties. The same system prevails with respect to the news of the whole country.

"There is one point which I want to impress plainly upon you, young gentlemen, and that is, that all newspaper men, while they require the literary and scientific education that I have been speaking about, require also a business education. It is only by being put through the mill of business that a man acquires the ability of dealing with the questions of this world. It is very remarkable, indeed, that the newspaper man, who has got to deal with the practical affairs of this world, should know them personally, and it is also desirable that he should have that knowledge of human nature which can only be acquired, so far as my experience goes, in a wholesale and retail store. I consider the six years that I spent in a Buffalo dry goods store as more beneficial than any other six years of my life.

"One of the most interesting things that an editor and newspaper man has to deal with is literature of the day, and this includes not merely the books and papers, but that part of the literature which appears in newspaper and magazine fiction and poetry. The newspaper man ought to be well up in these things. He ought to cultivate the sense of art and beauty."

The Sunday newspaper, Mr. Dana thought, was a good institution. If it was wrong to make it, it was wrong to read it, and the American people had stamped it with their approval, because the circulation of the Sunday newspaper was double that of the daily. As long as the people buy them, he said, they will be made.

People complained because occasionally there were obnoxious things in newspapers, but there would always be. The newspaper was the mirror of the day's events, and had to chronicle the good things and the bad, and, as the bad predominated, naturally something noxious would have to be chronicled.

If one paper did not print a certain item, people would take another that did. If a Divine Providence permitted such things to occur, surely we must be permitted to tell the facts to each other.

"The value of the free press is not now sufficiently appreciated in this country," continued Mr. Dana. "It is only some particular circumstance, some particular occurrence, which can show it before the eyes of all. I do not know that I can state it, but the great value of the press is that it stands between the people and the injustice of parties. And now let me lay down one or two maxims which seem to me of great importance, especially to the conductors of newspapers.

"First—Never be in a hurry. Second—All the goodness of a bad egg cannot make up for the badness of a bad one. This seems to me one of the profoundest things, but perhaps it may not be so. Third—Stand by the Stars and Stripes, and stand, whatever happpens, stand for liberty. Fourth—Don't fear to say, in any circumstances, that you have been mistaken. There is a tradition in newspapers of the old school that you must never say you are wrong. That is bad advice and a bad principle. If a man has not moral courage which enables him to say, 'Yes, I was wrong,' he had better retire from business and never make another newspaper."

MR. DEPEW AT UNION COLLEGE.

He Tells the Students About His Impressions of the Old World.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The lecture by Chauncey M. Depew this afternoon in the chapel of Union College was attended by the entire student body, the Faculty and their families, and a large number of professional men and college alumni living in Schenectady. The speaker was introduced by Gen. Daniel Butterfield.

"Observation in Other Lands" was the subject of Mr. Depew's lecture, and he proceeded to relate his experience with French and Italian railways.

He gave his hearers an impression of the intense historic interest of Greece and Italy and the art treasures of the Vatican and the meaning of Raphael's and Michael Angelo's frescoes. He spoke of the tomb of Galileo and the wonderful research his teachings have brought forth. He spoke of the Appian Way, the Catacombs, the Coliseum, and other wonders of Rome.

In speaking of the oratory of Marc Antony and other old Romans, he deplored the present tendency to abandon the fostering of oratorical teaching. He also described his interview with Pope Leo and other distinguished personages of the Old World.

The next lecture of the Butterfield course will be by Andrew Carnegie, Jan. 25.

GOV. MORTON HAS MANY VISITORS

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn Called, But Only for a Visit—A Republican Club's Modest Demand.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was the only caller at the Executive Chamber to-day about whose movements there seemed to be anything of more than passing interest. Senator Lexow went into the Executive Chamber subsequently, but their visits had no connection whatever, although the fact started a rumor that the Mayor of Brooklyn desired the Lexow committee's investigations extended across the big bridge.

Mayor Schieren explained that his visit was simply of a personal nature. It lasted only twenty minutes. Private Secretary Cole stated that Mayor Schieren had never met Mr. Morton, and telegraphed recently asking if it would be convenient for Mr. Morton to meet him on his return from Chicago. An affirmative answer was sent. To-day Mayor Schieren stopped in Albany on his way home from Chicago, and the interview was had. Mr. Cole says that the conversation had no bearing on politics or legislation.

There has been the usual run of applicants for office to-day. One man who has made personal application for half a dozen or more offices, presented himself to-day as the candidate for Assistant Factory Inspector. His name is Willard Hamilston, and he comes from the interior of the State.

Another Albany delegation waited on the Governor and demanded another of the few plums which still hang from the political tree. The delegation was headed by Secretary of State John Palmer and Republican State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., and the place they wanted was that of State Assessor. The person for whom it was sought is William B. Leroy of Cohoes, who ran for Assembly three years ago and was defeated by John T. Gorman. This place, it is believed, will soothe the wounds Mr. Leroy received at that time. Mr. Morton is considering the question.

A modest request was received from a Republican campaign club in New-York City, the name of which Secretary Cole guards religiously. The President of this organization asks that half a dozen places, with salaries of at least $1,000 each, be placed at his disposal, in recognition of the valiant services rendered by the club toward the success of the Republican ticket.

Ex-Senator James Arkell and A. G. Richmond, President of the Canajoharie and Fort Plain National Banks, called on Gov. Morton this afternoon in the interest of Mr. Richmond's candidacy for State Superintendent of Banking, to succeed Charles M. Preston. The latter's term does not expire for over a year.

Funeral of Mrs. Susan Tyng.

The funeral services over the body of Mrs. Susan Tyng, widow of the Rev. Stephen Higginson Tyng, D. D., were held yesterday morning at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, pastor of St. George's Church, was the officiating clergyman. He was assisted by the Rev. C. B. Bergaman of Irvington and the Rev. Dr. Backus of the Church of the Holy Apostles. Dr. Brooks preached the funeral sermon.

The chief mourners were the Rev. Maurice N. Tyng, Rockland Tyng, and Alexander Tyng, sons of the deceased, and Stephen A. Tyng and Sewell Tyng, grandsons.

After the services the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery and buried in the family plot.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Myron H. Oppenheim, Edwin Hydeman, and J. Leyden, the committee of creditors of Herschell & Conner, dealers in millinery and cloaks, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, made a report to the creditors yesterday, recommending the acceptance of the firm's offer to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, 13 cents cash, and 12 cents in notes at six months. The liabilities are about $20,000.

—Samuel Symons was appointed receiver yesterday for Robinson & Symons, manufacturers of boys' clothing, at 7 Great Jones Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Symons against his partner, Solomon A. Robinson, to dissolve the firm on account of dissensions between them. The liabilities are stated to be $2,300, and the assets $4,000.

—Judgment for $5,130 was entered yesterday, against Marcus Marsop, shoe manufacturer, at 83 Reade Street, who failed on Dec. 10, in favor of the Central National Bank, on his note, which was indorsed by Samuel Cohn & Brother, shoe dealers, at 271 Grand Street. The judgment was also entered against Samuel Cohn & Brother.

—Judgment for $8,584 was entered yesterday against Harry A. S. Martin, who was served at 84 Gramercy Bank, in favor of F. Swift Billings, on a note for $5,800, dated Feb. 12, 1887, payable two years from date, to the order of Thomas N. Swift of Bristol County, Mass.

—Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas granted an order yesterday for the dissolution of the North American Publishing Company, formerly of 68 Duane Street, and appointed William K. Gilchrist receiver. There are no debts, and the assets are $1,982 in cash.

—An attachment against M. H. Darrow & Co., wholesale dealers in groceries and canned goods, at Philadelphia, has been received by the Sheriff, for $4,662, in favor of the Grillet & Mann Car Company of Baltimore, on a note.

—An order issued by Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn was filed in the County Clerk's office here yesterday, appointing Edward W. Youmans, Jr., receiver for Andrew L. Taylor, on the application of the Massachusetts National Bank.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock and fixtures of the East Side Jewelry Exchange at 332 Grand Street for $1,800, and of Benton Carr Carlton, jeweler, at 417 Sixth Avenue, who disappeared last week, for about $400.

—Edward A. Acker has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Benjamin F. Curtis, formerly Treasurer of the Wilson Press Syndicate, in a suit brought by James W. Merrill, a judgment creditor.

—Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas granted a motion yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for Peter Miller, agent, dealer in paper, at 22 Duane Street, in the application of Charles G. A. Graham.

—Stephen G. Patterson of 265 Broadway was appointed receiver yesterday of the Hygienic Salt Company of 467 Greenwich Street, on the application of the Stecher Lithographic Company, a creditor.

—J. Herbert Potts was appointed receiver yesterday for the Trinidad Mastic Roofing Company of 420 East Forty-ninth Street, on the application of Robert Alexander, the bond being fixed at $10,000.

—Judgment for $2,854 was entered yesterday against Mignon C. Barnard, in favor of White, Howard & Co., for wearing apparel purchased by her from Feb. 1 to March 3, 1893.

—Henry A. Bauer was appointed permanent receiver yesterday for the corporation of George H. Kitchen & Co., which manufactures gas fixtures, at 218 West Twenty-third Street.

—Leon Lewin was appointed receiver yesterday in supplementary proceedings for Michael A. Duane, hatter, at 516 Third Avenue, in the suit of Breithaupt Brothers.

—Execution for $3,196 was issued yesterday against the Standard Export Company of 82 Beaver Street, in favor of the Richard Grant Company, on three notes.

—Judgment for $1,468 was entered yesterday against the Gospel Tabernacle, in favor of Constance Elizabeth Pennington.

FILED NO INDICTMENTS

The Extraordinary Grand Jury Adjourns Until Next Monday.

POLICEMEN EXAMINED AS WITNESSES

Capts. Creeden and Haughey and Two Sergeants Present—May Have Looked Into Inspector Williams's Record.

Contrary to general expectation, the Extraordinary Grand Jury which has been engaged since last Monday in taking testimony respecting corruption in the Police Department adjourned yesterday without having filed any indictments in the court.

It is therefore believed that no indictments have been found, as it is the rule for the Grand Jury to present such indictments as are found to the court before adjournment.

Whether any indictments have been ordered could not be learned, as precautions were adopted to prevent any information coming from the Grand Jury room.

The Grand Jurors met at the usual hour. Ex-Surrogate Rollins and Assistant District Attorney Lindsay were with them. There were six witnesses waiting in the anteroom, and they were ushered into the presence of the Grand Jury and questioned. Among them were two Police Sergeants.

The first witness examined was Sergt. Byrne of the steamboat squad. When he was examined before the Lexow committee he testified that he had no knowledge of the collection of money from the policemen stationed at the wharves and piers. Sergt. John J. Taylor swore these collections were placed in envelopes marked "Street-Cleaning Reports" and carried to Police Headquarters.

The other Police Sergeant examined by the Grand Jury was John R. Groo, who is at present Acting Captain of the Mulberry Street Station. Before being placed in command of that station he was with Capt. Meakim in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station for a number of years. Although subpoenaed to appear at the sessions of the Lexow committee, he was not examined.

The appearance of Sergt. Groo before the Grand Jury would seem to indicate that the jurors have begun to probe into the record of Capt. Meakim, who was accused before the Senate committee of being the chief protector in this city of "green-goods" men. He has the reputation of being the richest Captain on the police force. He was subpoenaed to appear before the committee, but pleaded illness as an excuse for not testifying.

Recorder Goff was greatly disappointed at the failure of Capt. Meakim to appear as a witness. The testimony which had been gathered against the Captain was placed in the hands of the District Attorney and is in possession of the Grand Jury.

Sergt. Groo may also have been examined as a witness against Inspector Williams, for the Sergeant was on duty in the Eighth Precinct when the Inspector was Captain of the precinct. At the time, according to the Inspector's sworn statement, it was "fashionable" to have disorderly houses in the precinct. It was also shown that panel houses existed in the precinct then, for Sergt. Groo had reported their location to the Captain, and they were not disturbed.

Police Captain Creeden, who had admitted before the Lexow committee that he had paid $15,000 for his appointment, was also a witness before the Grand Jury. Before going into the presence of the jurors, he said to a reporter that he was present in obedience to a subpoena.

"I am willing to tell all I know," said Creeden, "but as a matter of fact I can give them no more evidence than I have already given under the Lexow committee."

When Capt. Creeden was a witness before the committee, he testified that he had borrowed the $15,000 which he paid for his appointment, but he was not asked to tell how he had succeeded in paying off this indebtedness in two years. Why this was not inquired into has never been explained. If the Grand Jury supply the omission and compel Capt. Creeden to explain how he raised this amount of money in so short a time, some sensational disclosures may be made. Capt. Creeden refused to talk to reporters after he left the Grand Jury room.

Capt. Haughey of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station was another witness before the Grand Jury, and spent nearly an hour there. While he was in the room, Mrs. Mathilde Herrman, the woman whose testimony before the Lexow committee implicated a number of Police Captains, was ushered in. Mrs. Herrman kept several resorts in the Fifteenth Precinct, and she testified that she had paid money for protection to Capt. Broesan and Capts. Ryan, Eakins, and Haughey.

The Grand Jury adjourned at 1 o'clock in the afternoon until Monday morning. Neither ex-Surrogate Rollins nor Assistant District Attorney Lindsay would give any information about the doings of the body, but it was learned that no indictments had been filed.

The Grand Jurors are much dissatisfied with the meagre accommodations which had been provided for them. They have met in a room originally intended for witnesses, between the courtrooms of the Special Sessions and the room set apart for the First District Police Court. It is not adapted for the purposes of a Grand Jury room, and it is expected that next week more suitable quarters will be provided.

AN ALLEGED BOSTON SWINDLER CAUGHT

Said to Have Cheated Borrowers—Charges Against a Utica Man.

Henry Camp, alias Babcock, alias Morris, was arrested Thursday night at 330 West Fifty-ninth Street on the charge of swindling a number of persons in Boston.

Camp opened an office in Boston several months ago and offered a low rate for loans on jewelry. He had a big lot of customers. It is alleged he pawned the jewelry and then sold the tickets. He was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday and held, pending requisition proceedings.

Michael McElIven of Utica, N. Y., was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with larceny. According to the story of Detective Cleveland of Utica, McElIven was a stockholder in the Utica Brewing Company. Charles Winslow, also a stockholder, died a few months ago. McElIven, it is claimed, sold Winslow's stock, acting as his executor. The stock was worth $2,000. McElIven also sold his own stock, worth $14,000.

McElIven came to this city, and it is said intended to sail for Europe. A telegram from Utica intercepted him and he was arrested Thursday. He was put in the custody of a detective from Utica, and left for that city last night.

Atlantic City Express.

Owing to its proximity to the Gulf stream, Atlantic City has the most salubrious climate on the North Atlantic seaboard, and is each Winter more largely resorted to by invalids and tourists who cannot afford to go so far from the metropolis as Florida or the Southern Pacific coast. To accommodate this constantly-growing Winter travel, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will establish, beginning Jan. 14, a New-York and Atlantic City express train, with Pullman buffet parlor-car equipment, which will leave New-York at 1:50 P. M. and reach Atlantic City at 5:30 P. M., or in three hours and forty minutes from the time of starting, and on return trip will leave Atlantic City at 9 A. M. and arrive at New-York at 12:43 P. M., or in three hours and forty minutes from time of starting.

Its Annual Art Exhibition.

The annual art exhibition of the Union League Club, Brooklyn, will be held Jan. 18, 19, and 20. More than the usual number of interesting pictures will be on view, and some of the best-known painters will be represented.

The galleries will be open daily from 11 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

PARSONS WILL MAKE NO REPORT

Speedway Causes More Words in the Park Board—A Japanese Would Submit Plans.

The Park Board met yesterday, and while in session received a notice from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that $1,198,955 had been appropriated for the maintenance of the department for 1895.

The much-discussed question of a landscape architect for the Harlem River Speedway then came up again and resulted in a wordy quarrel, as it has so many times in the past.

President Clausen's resignation is a direct outgrowth of this vexatious subject. There was a slight change in the contest yesterday, however, in that President Clausen, who has heretofore opposed Commissioner Bell, joined with him, and they together opposed Commissioner Tappen.

Secretary Burns read a letter from Superintendent of Parks Parsons, in which he declined to make a report on the landscape features of the speedway, as he had been empowered to do in a resolution by the board when Frederick Law Olmsted declined the appointment as landscape architect.

"How is this?" said President Clausen, turning quickly to Superintendent Parsons.

Commissioner Tappen broke in before Mr. Parsons could reply, with "No, Sir, I won't accept it."

"Why not?" urged Commissioner Bell.

"Because Mr. Parsons is bound to carry out the orders of the board and has no right to decline. He must go ahead and make the report."

"I'm not a landscape architect, and as Superintendent of Parks I do not feel called upon to make a report," answered the Superintendent, with some spirit.

"How is this?" said the President, repeating his question. "At the meeting at which the resolution was passed you directed how it should be worded, and now you decline."

"Well, I cannot make a report unless Mr. Vaux, the regular landscape architect of the Park Department, first makes a report."

This reply displeased President Clausen, who has said that as long as he was in the board Mr. Vaux should not have a chance to make a report, as he had become "obnoxious" to the board.

"He should be made to make a report," said Commissioner Tappen.

"Well, I will have to do as you direct me, but I do not feel able to report on the landscape features."

"Are you incompetent?" sneered the President.

Commissioner Bell then spoke quietly in favor of Mr. Parsons, and said that his duties as Superintendent were not those of a landscape architect, and moved that a vote be taken.

"No, it is not necessary to take a vote. He should do as he is instructed," persisted Commissioner Tappen.

After further discussion, a vote was taken, President Clausen voting with Commissioner Bell. Mr. Parsons's declination was accepted.

A delegation from the Architectural Bluestone Cutters' League was present and alleged that Contractor Moran had brought dressed stone to the speedway. The law says that the stone must be dressed on the spot when it is used in the construction of public works. The delegation was told to appear at the next meeting of the board, when the contractor would be present and a hearing would be had.

The application of a Japanese landscape architect living in Chicago to submit plans for laying out the speedway in Japanese style was referred to Commissioner Tappen. Then the board adjourned.

FURNITURE DESTROYED BY FIRE

JORDAN & MORIARTY OF PARK ROW LOSE $50,000.

B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s Loss by Water $5,000—The Buildings Damaged to the Extent of $10,000.

A fire in Park Row yesterday morning threatened for a time the destruction of the furniture houses of Jordan & Moriarty and B. M. Cowperthwait & Co. The firemen, however, had the fire under control within half an hour, after damage to the extent of about $65,000 had been done by fire and water.

The loss on Jordan & Moriarty's stock was $50,000; on the building occupied but not owned by the firm, 207 to 213 Park Row, $10,000, and on B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s stock, by water, $5,000.

While the fire was in progress the street was filled with thousands of persons, including an excited crowd of Chinamen living near by.

The fire was discovered in a pile of stock in the basement of 213 Park Row at 9 o'clock by an employe, who notified Philip Moriarty. Mr. Moriarty and the employe threw several bucketfuls of water on the flames, but they were compelled to flee to the street. In the meantime a policeman had seen the smoke and had gone into the basement. It took him but a second to realize the situation, and he at once sent an alarm to the Fire Department.

Acting Chief White of the Second Battalion was on the ground a minute later. He knew the buildings were old and contained highly inflammable material, in the way of clothing, chairs, and other furniture. The fire had already escaped from the basement and the smoke was coming from the windows of the upper stories. Chief White ordered a third alarm.

The firemen attacked the fire from all sides, reaching it partly from an alley running off Roosevelt Street at the rear and from adjoining roofs. The heat was so intense at first that the firemen could not get in on the lower floors. They were able, however, to gain advantageous positions on the upper floors.

Water Tower No. 1 was one of the first pieces of apparatus to arrive. The stream of water from the tower was directed to the upper stories and proved to be of the greatest service. The fire was so stubborn at first that a fourth alarm was sent in.

On the roof of B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s furniture establishment, at 205 Park Row, a large force of firemen did excellent work. The men kept the fire from spreading to Cowperthwait's store.

The great volume of water poured upon the building soon made itself felt, and in half an hour the danger was past. The firemen were then able to enter the lower floors and the basement and to complete their work.

The fire caused no loss of life or serious accidents. The forty employes who were in Jordan & Moriarty's store escaped without trouble. Half a dozen persons left Cowperthwait's store while the fire was at its height by way of an adjoining roof.

Several horses kept in a stable in the alley were taken out without trouble.

The firm of Jordan & Moriarty has been in Park Row thirty years. Thaddeus Moriarty, who is a member of the firm, is a School Commissioner. The fire will not prevent the firm from filling all its orders, as it also has a large establishment in East Twenty-third Street.

The cable cars were blocked for an hour by the fire.

Wouldn't Serve Without Salary.

Thomas C. Smith has resigned the Presidency of the Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn. He had been President for six years, and was re-elected on Tuesday, but after his re-election a resolution was adopted that the President should serve without salary. Then he resigned, and Vice President E. A. Walker was elected in his stead.

It is said there was a lack of harmony in the board. The Directors are John S. Ogilvie, Thomas C. Smith, E. A. Walker, W. F. Corwin, William S. Miller, Charles H. Reynolds, Henry C. Fischer, Daniel McCullom, Stephen M. Randall, Jeremiah Walsh, William H. Sturgis, Julius Manheim, J. MacFarlane, Nathaniel Roe, John Fallon, and Sylvester Gray.

New Regulations Respecting Sugar.

At yesterday's session of the Appraisers' conference, new regulations for the classification of sugar, in the line already indicated in The New-York Times, were adopted, subject to approval by the authorities at Washington. Cutlery and other schedules were also considered.

Appraiser Bunn said that the conference would probably be extended well into next week.

STREETS MUST BE CLEAN

Four Municipal

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Further Advance as the Result of Shorts Covering.

$2,400,000 GOLD TAKEN FOR EXPORT

The Granger and Coal Stocks Strong—Industrial Group Active—Buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding Good.

Until the final hour, the stock market yesterday was dull. Then the shorts became nervous, and, under a fairly active covering movement, prices were strong. The old rumor of Mr. Carlisle's resignation was revived, but was denied. Gold to the amount of $2,400,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for export, a sum somewhat less than had been anticipated.

The Granger stocks were all strong, notwithstanding the unfavorable reports of earnings, and they closed about ½ higher than on Thursday. The coal stocks were particularly strong, Jersey Central gaining 1¼ and Delaware and Hudson 2¼ points on fair trading. There was no feature in the general list.

The heaviest trading was in the industrial group. Sugar was the most active of the lot. It moved between 90⅛ and 91, and closed at 90¼, a net gain of ⅛. The dealings were entirely professional. Chicago Gas was fairly active between 76¾ and 78¼, closing at 76⅞, a net loss of ⅞. The traders seem to believe that the upward movement culminated on Thursday on the unofficial announcement of the new Board of Managers, and they are chary about taking a position on the stock. There was renewed activity in Distilling and Cattle Feeding. The buying was based on the encouragement which the Hartshorne-Waterbury committee has received in the shape of promises of support. Already holders of more than half the stock of the company have agreed to place their proxies with the committee. The threat of a receivership which President Greenhut makes does not alarm the committee—in fact, it is felt that should such action be resorted to, it would help along the fight against the present managers. Furthermore, steps have been taken to protect the interest of the stockholders in the event of such a proceeding.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was not active. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $84,611,544, and balances $7,056,719. The Subtreasury debit balance was $817,011.

Call money on London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at 0-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.80 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—40 premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60@60⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $4,477,338, and the imports for the same period $66,838. The net exports, therefore, have been $4,410,498.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Adams Express.
Delaware & Hudson
Denver & Rio Grande pf.
Distilling and Cattle Feeding
Illinois Central
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.
New-Jersey Central
New-York, Susquehanna & West pf.
Norfolk & Western pf.

DECLINED.

Chicago Gas.
Long Island
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.
U. P., Denver & G.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas 1st.
Green Bay line.
Laclede Gas 1st.
L. N., A. & C. 1st.
Midland of New-Jersey 1st.
M., L., S. & W. 1st.
Minn. & St. Louis, Southwestern ext.
Ohio Southern 1st.
St. Paul 1st Southwest.

DECLINED.

Central of New-Jersey cn., 1902.
Government bonds were dull. The 5s coupon declined ¼. The sales on call were $5,000 4s, registered, at 113½, seller 20. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	
4s, r	113	113½
4s, c	113	113⅝
5s, r	117	117½
5s, c	117	117½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	106½
Currency 6s, 1898	108	
Currency 6s, 1899	111	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103¼	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105¾	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	

In State securities $20,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 93¼, $5,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 at 59⅝, and $10,000 do, 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 11½.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the movement of the active stocks during the week, and also the net changes at the close yesterday, compared with the final prices on the previous Friday:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv. Dec.
Sugar	91	86⅝	90¼	2⅝ ..
Chicago Gas	78¼	72⅝	76⅞	4⅛ ..
Dist. & C. F.	11⅞	9⅞	10¼	¼ ..
Gen. Electric	35½	33⅝	34	No change.
Lead	37¼	34	37	½ ..
U. S. Cordage	8	6¼	7¼	¾ ..
U. S. Cord. pf.	12⅜	9½	10¼	¾ ..
U. S. Leath. pf.	64¾	63	64¾	1¼ ..
U. S. Rubber	45	44	44¼	.. 1⅝
Consol. Gas	131¼	127	131¼	No change.
R. S. Gas	22⅞	21½	22½	¼ ..
West. Union	87⅝	86⅜	87½	.. ⅛
St. Paul	56⅞	55¼	56⅝	⅛ ..
C., B. & Q.	72	70¼	71⅝	⅜ ..
Rock Island	62⅝	60¾	62¼	1½ ..
Northwest	96⅝	95	96¼	1½ ..
N. J. Central	92⅜	85½	92	6¼ ..
Lackawanna	161½	158⅜	161¼	2⅝ ..
Del. & Hudson	131⅞	129	130¾	4½ ..
Mo. Pacific	26	22¼	23⅝	.. 2¼
Balt. & Ohio	63¼	61⅜	62⅝	.. 1⅜
Central	99	98	98	.. 1
Erie	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	.. ⅝

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	141	141	141	141	141	144	150
American Cotton Oil	23⅝	23½	23⅜	23½	23	23½	200
*American Sugar Refining	90⅛	91	90⅛	90⅞	90¼	90⅝	35,675
American Sugar Refining pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91½	92	256
American Tel. & Cable Co	92½	92	92	92	92½	..	54
*American Tobacco	98⅞	99	98⅛	98⅛	98½	98¾	805
American Tobacco pf	108½	108½	108¼	108⅜	108	109½	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	526
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	63½	63½	63¾	63¾	..	10
*Bay State Gas	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	64	150
Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	50	22½	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17¾	100
Chicago Gas	78	78⅞	76¾	76⅞	76⅞	77	23,855
Chicago & Alton	147½	147½	147	147	146½	..	38
Chicago & Northwestern	95⅞	96⅝	95⅞	96⅛	96	96¼	4,172
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71	72	71	71⅝	71⅝	71⅞	6,840
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38	38	38	37⅞	38⅝	5
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	86	86	86	86	..	..	10
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56⅛	56⅞	56	56⅛	56⅛	56⅝	10,530
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	117	118½	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅞	62⅜	61⅞	62½	62¼	62⅝	11,197
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17	17⅝	100
Consolidated Gas Company	132	132	132	132	130	132	150
Delaware & Hudson	128¼	131⅝	128½	130¼	130¼	130⅝	4
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161½	161¼	161¼	161¼	160¾	161½	4,916
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	35	34½	35	35	35½	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10	11⅛	10	10⅞	10⅞	11	100
General Electric	90½	90⅝	88	90⅛	90¼	11	12,270
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	48
Illinois Central	85	84	83	84	83	85	6,085
Laclede Gas	6	6	6	6	6	6½	700
Lake Erie & Western pf	27½	27⅜	27½	27½	27⅜	27½	250
Lake Shore	171⅞	171⅞	171⅞	171⅞	171½	172¼	150
Long Island	137	137⅜	137	137⅜	137½	138	600
*Long Island Traction	86½	86½	86	86	86	87	120
Louisville & Nashville	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	12¼	905
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53½	220
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	6	6	6	6	6	6½	200
Manhattan Consolidated	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	20¼	22	42
*Metropolitan Traction	105½	105½	105	105	104¾	106	18
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	47	47	47	47	47	48½	514
Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	..	..	100
Missouri Pacific	23½	24	23½	23⅝	23¾	24	100
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13½	13½	13½	13½	13¾	40	100
*Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	23	34	830
*National Lead Company	37¾	37¾	37	37	37	14	50
*National Lead Company pf	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	84	23	606
New-Jersey Central	90⅜	92¼	90¼	92	91⅞	92	8,796
New-York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98⅝	227
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	32⅞	33	32⅜	33	32⅞	33	435
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	250
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	41¾	42	41¾	42	42	42½	320
Norfolk & Western pf	18	18	18	18	18¼	..	100
Northern Pacific	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4	250
Northern Pacific pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½	18	300
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	19
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	22	22¼	180
Philadelphia & Reading	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	6,900
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	44½	45½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33	33½	33	33½	32¾	33½	200
Southern Pacific	18½	18½	18¼	18½	18	19	200
Southern Railway	10½	10½	10¼	10½	10½	10¾	977
Southern Railway pf	36¼	36¾	36	36	36	36½	151
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	15⅞	14¾	15⅛	15	15¼	600
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	300
Union Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾	110
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	3½	3¾	10
United States Cordage	6⅝	7¼	6½	7¼	7¼	7⅝	358
United States Cordage pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	..	620
United States Rubber	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅝	269
United States Rubber pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	95	300
United States Leather	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	10⅞	11¼	235
United States Leather pf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	425
Wabash pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14	200
Western Union Telegraph	87	87⅝	87	87⅛	87⅛	87½	1,350
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10	10½	245
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	39½	40½	225
Total sales							150,261

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s, 3,000	63⅞	E T, V & G Div 5s, 1,000	111
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, 10,000	64	Evans & T H 1st, 1,000	109½
Austin & N W 1st, 6,000	18	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s, 10,000	18⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 17,000	18⅝	Gal, Har & S An 2d, 5,000	91
		Gen Elec Co Deb 5s, 10,000	101
		G Bay, W & St P Inc 1885-1925, 1,000	92¾
		Int & Great Nor 1st, 1,000	8½
		Int & G Nor 2d Mtge, 3,000	117½
		Int & G Nor 3d Mtge, 4,000	28
		Iowa Central 1st 5s, 1,000	29
		Kanawha & Mich 4s, 2,000	29½
		Kan Pac 1st Cons, 7,000	85½
		Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented, 5,000	80
		Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s, 4,000	76¾
		Long Island Con 5s, 1,000	107½
		Long Island G M 4s, 2,000	94½
		Louis & Nash Cons, 1,000	96¼
		Louis & Nashville N O & Mob 2d, 6,000	110¼
		L, N A & Chi 1st, 1,000	104
		Met Elevated 1st, 8,000	110
		Met Elevated 2d, 3,000	118⅝
		Mich Cent Cons 7s, 10,000	118½
		Midland of N J 1st, 1,000	120½
		Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac 6s, 5,000	119
		Iowa & Minn Div, 2,000	117½
		Lac & Dav Div, 4,000	113
		South Minn Div, 5,000	105½
		Southwest Div, 3,000	116⅛
		Mil & St Paul Con, 1,000	115¾
		Mil & St Paul Con of N Y 1st 5s, 1,000	116
		Mobile & Birm 1st, 4,000	116¼
			126
			20
Total sales			1,211,500

Mil & St P G M 4s Series A, 1,000	88¼	Phil & Reading 3d Pref Inc, 20,000	10½
Minn & St Louis 1st Southwest Ext, 9,000	120	St Jo & Grand Isl 1st Trust Co Certs, 3,000	58
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s, 12,000	80⅞	St L & Iron Mt 5s, 3,000	79½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d, 14,000	48	St Louis & Iron Mt Cairo, Ark & T 1st 5,000	90
Mo, Kan & East 1st, 5,000	84⅝	St L & S Fr G M 6s, 10,000	103
Mobile & Ohio, New, 4,000	117½	St L & S Fr G M 5s, 5,000	90¼
	117¾	St L & S Fr Con 4s, 12,000	52
	117	St Louis S W 1st, 12,000	62½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s, 3,000	65¼	St Louis S W 2d Inc, 10,000	63
	65	St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s, 5,000	113¼
Mor & Eg Con Gtd, 65,000@20F	140½		114
Nash, C & St L Con, 5,000	100⅝	San An & Ar Pass 4s, 1,000	54⅞
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs, 3,000	108	So Car & Ga 1st 5s, 3,000	96⅝
N Y & N J Tel 5s, 1,000	138½		96¾
	102½		97
N Y, O & W Con 5s, 5,000	97		96⅞
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s, 1,000	88¾	So Pac, N Mex 1st, 10,000	97
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s, 1,000	108	Southern Ry 1st 5s, 2,000	100⅝
Nor Pac 1st Coup, 5,000	113⅜		88⅝
Nor Pac 1st Reg, 5,000	112⅝		89⅝
Nor Pac 2d Coup, 8,000	89½		88⅜
Nor Pac 3d Coup, 10,000	58		86¼
Nor Pac Div Scrip, 500	35	Texas & Pac 2d Inc, 7,000	24⅝
Nor Pac Cons 5s, 7,000	26⅜	20,000	25
	26⅝	9,000	24⅞
	27	Union Pac 1st, 1896, 5,000	104
	27¼	U P Den & Gulf 1st, 5,000	80
Ohio Southern 1st, 1,000	94¾	U S Cordage Co 1st, 16,000	62
Ore Imp Co Con 5s, 16,000	96	Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped, 7,000	96½
Ore Rail & Nav 1st, 2,000	52	Wabash 1st 5s, 2,000	105¼
Oregon Rail & Nav 5s Trust Receipts, 3,000	107¼		105¾
	75½	5,000	105
Oregon Short Line 6s, 3,000	91	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s, 5,000	104⅞
Trust Co Certs, 2,000	91½		70
Ore S L & U N Con, 3,000	48¼	West Shore Gtd 4s, 1,000	104⅝
People's G & C Chi 2d Gtd 6s, 2,000	103¼	3,000	104⅝
	103	1,000	104½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div, 2,000	96	5,000	104⅜
Peoria & Eastern 1st, 1,000	77	Registered, 2,000	104¼
Rich & Dan Equip, 5,000	96	W N Y & Penn 1st, 2,000	102¾
		3,000	103
		Wn Un Col Trust 5s, 3,000	107½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	36¾
American Coal	80	..
American Cotton Oil pf	67	68
American District Telegraph	35	45
American Express	111	113
Atlantic & Pacific	½	1⅛
B. & S. W. pf., new	5	7
Boston A. L. pf	135	..
Buffalo, R. & P	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	16	22
Bur., C. R. & N		62
Canadian Pacific	48	..
Cedar F. & M	56	57
Central Pacific	4¾	5½
Central & South American Tel	14	15
Chicago & Alton pf	117	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	50	53
Chicago & Northwestern pf	90	93
Cleveland & Pittsburg	143	145
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	157	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	6¼	7½
Col. & Hock. Coal	25	26
C., H. V. & T. pf	4½	5
Commercial Cable		62
Consolidated Coal	138	..
Denver & Rio Grande	31	34
D., M. & Ft. D	10¾	11½
D. M. & F. D. pf	5½	7
*D. S. S. & A	20	32
*D., S. S. & A. pf	3½	4
Erie Tel. & Tel	8	11
Evansville & Terre Haute	53⅝	..
Flint & P. M	35	40
Flint & P. M. pf. A	5½	14
Great Northern pf		45
Green Bay & W., t. r	103	104
Homestake	1½	1⅝
Iowa Central pf	17½	..
Kanawha & Michigan	22	23
Keokuk & D. M	8¾	9½
Keokuk & D. M. pf	3	4
Laclede Gas pf	15¼	21
Lake Erie & Western	85	88
L., St. L. & T	16	17½
Mahoning Coal R	1	4
Mahoning Coal R. pf	105	115
Manhattan Beach	106	..
Maryland Coal pf	2¼	5
Mexican Central	50	65
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190

Consolidated Exchange.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	90¾	91½	90	90¾	20,000
Am. T. & S. F.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	30
Chicago Gas	77⅝	78⅞	76⅞	77	12,830
C., R. & P.	62	62½	62	62⅜	5,790
C., B. & Q.	71	71⅝	70¼	71⅛	6,330
C., M. & St. P.	56¼	56⅞	56	56⅝	10,980
Chi. & N. W.	96	96⅝	95½	96⅜	900
Cent. of N. J.	90¾	92¾	90¾	92	5,210
Dist. & C. F.	10	11⅛	10	10⅞	4,500
Gen. Elec.	34¼	34⅝	33¾	33¾	1,000
Total sales					76,016

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
B., C. R. & N.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	$3,000
C., B. & Q. Con.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1,000
M. & O. Fun.	85½	85½	85½	85½	1,000
Mut. Un. Tel.	87	87	87	87	1,000
N. Y. C. & St. L.	97	97	97	97	1,000
North. Pac.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	1,000
Ore. Imp.	85	85	85	85	1,000
Ore. Nav.	85	85	85	85	1,000
Ore. Short Line	75	75	75	75	1,000
Reading Gen.	83	83	83	83	1,000
St. L. & S. F.	70	70	70	70	1,000
St. L. & S. F. 2d	30	30	30	30	1,000
St. P. & D.	70	70	70	70	1,000
Tenn. Coal & Iron	85	85	85	85	1,000
Union Pac.	74	74	74	74	1,000
Wabash	70	70	70	70	1,000
Total sales					17,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Con. Cal. & Va	4.25	4.40	4.25	4.40	150
Gould & Curry	.51	.51	.51	.51	200
Total sales					550
Plymouth	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Standard	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	300
Total sales					500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58¼	58¾	58⅛	58⅛	338,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
American Bank Note	42	45½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	2	4
American Typefounders' pf	23	33
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106¼	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Co	6	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Beckton Construction pf	18½	20
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.)	70	75
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	117¼	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	108½
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	108	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	166¼	167¼
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	9	12
Brooklyn Gas Company	68	72
Brooklyn Traction	120	..
Brooklyn Traction pf	12	14
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	60	64
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	..
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	103
Celluloid Company stock	65¼	67¼
Central & South Am. Telegraph	118½	121½
Central Cross-Town	115	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	166	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp	160	165
Central Trust Company	53	..
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. 4 p. c. bonds	33	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	45	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi., & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	142	..
Colonial Bank	99	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	89	110
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	69	..
Continental Trust	160	75
Cramp Shipyard stock	90	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	152	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	62	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	110	112
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	178½	181½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178¼	181½
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	48	58
Fidelity & Casualty Co	690	725
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	52½	56½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	..
Gallatin National Bank	323	..
Garfield National Bank	310	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106¼	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	75	85
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	94½	96½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	105	105½
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	8¼
Hudson River Telephone Co	36	41
*Indianapolis Gas stock	131	133½
Indianapolis Gas 1st 6s	101½	102
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73½	76
International Ocean Telegraph	100	..
Iron Steamboat Co	4	..
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	90	95
†Journeay & Burnham pf	40	46
†Keith & Sturgis Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	91	..
†Kings County Elevated	90	..
Knickerbocker Ice Company	5	..
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	60	67
Lafayette Gas Company stock	166	171
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80	83
Long Island Traction	80	82
Lorillard pf	112¾	124½
Mutual Gas, New-York	117	119
†Manhattan Trust Company	153	157
†Madison Square Garden stock	120	130
Madison Square Garden 1st	6	..
Madison Square Garden 2d	102	..
Mahoning Coal R. R	63	..
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	182	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com	9	14
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	90	95
National Park Bank	275	285
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	60	70
National Wall Paper Co. pf	70	88
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	1	4
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	26	31
New-Orleans Traction common	17	17¾
New-Orleans Traction pf	60	62
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	116	118
New-York Air Brake Company	35	40
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock	32	34
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	47	49
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	84½	85½
New-York & Indemnity	104½	..
N. Y. & New-York land scrip	60	360
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	95	96½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	100¼	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	..
†N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	147	..
New-York Security & Trust	700	..
Ohio Land & Ry Purchase, M. 6s	253	..
Omaha & St. Louis common	80	84
Omaha & St. Louis pf	1	2
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	95	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	183	..
*Pennsylvania Coal	65	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	305	312
Pratt & Whitney common	51½	57½
Pratt & Whitney pf	47	20
*Real Estate Trust Company	160	51
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	108½
Second Avenue Railroad	145	160
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	58½	60
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	80	92
Standard Oil Trust	310	..
Standard Gas	167

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of readjustment, dated Oct. 1, 1894, has not been assented to by a sufficient number of income bondholders and stockholders to make the same effective.

The Committee now hold over a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and have, in accordance with the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, and their circular of Oct. 1, 1894, notified the Trustee of the general mortgage to bring suit for the foreclosure thereof and to press such suit as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of general mortgage bonds under the agreement of May 7, 1894, until Jan. 31, 1895. The Committee will not purchase further coupons, except from bondholders who deposited their bonds before Jan. 1, 1895. After Jan. 31 no bonds will be received, except upon terms to be announced by the Committee hereafter.

Prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the Committee will submit a plan of reorganization, in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the Committee shall purchase the property for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the Committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor.

Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the Committee, and given their proxies, shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Jan. 2, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, JR. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling.

Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 561, 635, and 653, and

Of £100 Sterling.

Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article 4 of certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-five thousand dollars. ($45,000.)

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of January, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., TRUSTEE.
By E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest. Total offer not to exceed the amount of $50,962.50. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 22, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,242 Broadway, 424 Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

January Investments.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.....4s
CITY OF BOSTON.....4s
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....4s
CITY OF CHICAGO.....Gold 4s
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.....Gold 4s
CITY OF CINCINNATI.....6s
CITY OF CLEVELAND.....4s
CITY OF COLUMBUS.....5s
CITY OF DETROIT.....7s
CITY OF FALL RIVER, MASS.....4s
CITY OF MALDEN, MASS.....4s
CITY OF MANCHESTER, N. H.....4s
CITY OF MARLBORO, MASS.....4s
CITY OF MILWAUKEE.....5s
CITY OF NEWTON, MASS.....4s
CITY OF OMAHA.....5s
CITY OF ST. PAUL.....5s
CITY OF SEATTLE, WASH.....5s
CITY OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.....5s
CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GA.....5s
CITY OF CANTON, OHIO....SCHOOL 5s
CITY OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.....5s
CITY OF RED WING, MINN.....5s
CITY OF ST. JOHNS, MICH.....5s
COUNTY OF LAWRENCE, OHIO.....5s
COUNTY OF LUCAS, OHIO.....5s
COUNTY OF OTTERTAIL, MINN.....5s
COUNTY OF PORTAGE, WIS.....5s
COUNTY OF BRAZORIA, TEXAS.....6s
CLEVELAND, O., ELECTRIC R'WAY CO.....Gold 5s
DAVENPORT & ROCK ISLAND ST. RY.....1st Mtge. Gold 6s
MINNEAPOLIS GEN'L ELECTRIC CO.....1st Mtge. Gold 6s

Price and further particulars on application. We also have a line of other bonds bearing from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. interest.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,
15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. Prior Lien Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Extension of Bonds for Forty Years at Four and One-Half Per Cent. Interest.

The NEW-YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY has made arrangements by which the extension of the above bonds, which become due on March 1, 1895, has been secured at Four and One-Half Per Cent. Interest, per annum, up to March 1, 1935, in accordance with an indenture executed on the 18th day of December, 1894, between the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as trustee. Holders in America of the said bonds who are desirous of having their bonds extended under the said indenture are requested to deposit them with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York on or before the 28d inst. A copy of the indenture of Dec. 18, 1894, may be inspected at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 William, or at the office of its President, Charles A. Whitehead, Esq., 71 Wall St., New-York. The bonds must be deposited, without the coupon due March 1, 1895, and accompanied by a duly signed list stating the numbers of the bonds deposited in consecutive order. A receipt will be given for the bonds deposited, and such receipt will be exchangeable within a few days after the deposit against the bonds deposited, enfaced with a stamp stating the extension to March 1, 1935, at Four and One-Half Per Cent. interest. The new coupon sheets will be delivered on presentation of the stamped bonds, and due notice will be given as soon as they are ready.

FREDK. W. SMITH, Secretary,
London Agency, 20 Bucklersbury, London, E. C.
Jan. 9, 1895.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1894.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1894, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 676, 293, 173, 374, 1,089, 944, 423, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1895, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railway
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Holders of the above bonds who may be disposed to join in forming a protective committee to guard their interests are requested to send their names, addresses, and number of bonds held by them to the office of the Home Insurance Company, No. 119 Broadway, or Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Executor of Estate of Mrs. A. Bohlen Hagedorn, decd.

$2,000 Tennessee State 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$11,000 Consolidated Coal Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1897.
$200 United States 4 p. c. Consol., 1907.
$6,000 City of Mobile (Ala.) 4-5 p. c. Funded Debt Bds., 1906.
$4,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Permanent Water Loan Bds., 1896-99.
$4,000 New-York County 6 p. c. Cons. Stock, 1901.
$6,000 New-York City 6 p. c. Cons. Stock, 1901.
$1,000 Jersey City (N. J.) 6 p. c. Water Bd., Jany, 1895.
$1,000 Jersey City (N. J.) 7 p. c. Water Bd., 1904.
$1,000 City of Cincinnati 7 p. c. Water Works Bd., Aug., 1895.
$2,000 Detroit City 7 p. c. Water Works Bds., 1904.
$6,000 Oregon Improvement Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 Detroit City 7 p. c. Water Works Bd., 1905.
$3,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$8,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1914.
$4,000 Erie & Pittsburg R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Consol. Mtge. Bds., 1898.
$11,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. 6 p. c. Impt. Mtge. Bds., 1897.
$4,000 Central Pacific R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Land Grant Bds., 1900.
$7,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Consol. 5 p. c. Convt. Mtge. Bds., 1922.
$5,000 Vicksburg & Meridian R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bd., 1913.
$3,000 East Tenn., Virg. & Georgia R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consol. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1956.
$4,000 N. Y. & New-England R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$5,000 Central R. R. of New-Jersey 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1987.
$4,000 Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co. 1st Consol. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$5,000 Mahoning Coal R. R. 5 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1934.
$2,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis R. R. 8 p. c. Bds., 1906
$2,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis R. R. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bd., 1917.
$3,000 Long Island R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1898.
$3,000 Texas & Pacific R. R. Co. 5 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 2000.
$3,000 Texas Pacific R. R. Co. (Eastern Div.) Consol. Mtge. Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$3,000 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925, May, 1894, coups. on.
$4,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 5 p. c. Debenture Bds., Registd., 1904.
$2,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$4,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$7,000 Cinn., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1936.

By order of Executors.
1 share Whiting Manufacturing Co.
By order of Trustee.
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
By order of Administratrix.
10 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
80 shs. Home Insurance Co.
80 shs. New-Orleans Canal & Banking Co.
25 shs. Newport & Wickford R. R. & Steamboat Co.
By order of Guardian.
2 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Guar.
For account of whom it may concern.
$6,000 Rockbridge Co. of Glasgow, Va., 1st Mtge. Bds., Series A, dated Sept. 5, 1891, payable one year after date. (Hypothecated.)
$13,500 Medina Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$1,000 Evansville, Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1900.
$2,000 Dayton & Union R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$8,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
74 shs. American Belgian Lamp Co.
200 shs. Consolidated Electric Storage Co.
25 shs. Wyandotte Trust Co.
20 shs. Celluloid Co.
$8,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & Lake Michigan R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919, July, 1893, coups. (Certf. of Deposit.)

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,242 Broadway, 424 Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 14, 44, and 60 for $1,000 each.
No. 181 for $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1895.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, January 2, 1895.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1894.

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri, the receivers of the ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY will, on and after FEBRUARY 1, 1895, at their office, 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, pay COUPONS NO. 31, due on that date, on $1,050,000 St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, outstanding and drawing interest, issued under a mortgage to Charles L. Perkins and Jacob Seligman, dated July 29, 1879.

ALDACE F. WALKER,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
JOSEPH C. WILSON,
Receivers.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividends of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred and FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, 45 Broadway, New-York City, on the 28th day of January, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 7, 1895.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, of THREE PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1895, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1894, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1895.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
DIVIDEND NO. 67.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable Feb. 1, 1895, at the office of the Corbin Banking Co., New-York City. Transfer books close Jan. 15 and reopen Feb. 2, 1895.

GEO. S. EDGELL, Treasurer.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1895.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

143 Liberty St., New-York, Jan. 7, 1895.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, the 15th inst., till Friday, Feb. 1

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OF IOWA.

80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, and will be reopened on Feb. 1.

H. H. HOLLISTER, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Eighty-fifth Dividend.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand at the office of this company, No. 151 Broadway.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Board of the Central National Bank, held this day at its banking room, the following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK, EDWIN LANGDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, WOODBURY LANGDON
WILLIAM L. STRONG, JOHN CLAFLIN,
EDWARD C. SAMPSON, JOHN A. McCALL,
JAMES H. DUNHAM, COURTLANDT D. MOSS
HENRY TUCK.

And for Inspectors of Election:

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
BRYCE GRAY,
RALPH L. CUTTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Wm. L. Strong, Esq., having declined a renomination as President on account of his recent election as Mayor of New-York City, Vice President Edwin Langdon was unanimously elected President.

C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW-YORK CITY.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held Jan. 9, 1895, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Welcome T. Alexander,	Joseph Milbank,
Cyrus Clark,	David F. Porter,
Charles B. Fosdick,	James Rogers,
John J. Fowler,	William P. St. John,
William S. Gray,	Frederick B. Schenck,
John J. Lapham,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Emanuel Lauer,	John J. Sperry,
Philip Lehman,	Julius W. Tiemann,
Francis G. Lloyd,	Lucien C. Warner,
	David M. Williams.

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. David F. Porter was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. William S. Gray was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New-York.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held Jan. 8, 1895, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles T. Barney,	James E. Nichols,
John E. Borne,	George H. Sargent,
William C. Browning,	Charles M. Vail,
Charles L. Colby,	James M. Wentz,
George W. Crossman,	Isaac Wallach,
Emanuel Lehman,	Richard H. Williams,
Seth M. Milliken,	Frederick B. Schenck,
	William P. St. John.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held Jan. 11, Mr. William P. St. John was unanimously re-elected President.

F. B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
80 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 4, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, of the class of 1898, will take place at the office of the company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will close Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 16, 1895.

AUG. W. KELLEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Chs. L. Tiffany,	Wm. H. Beadleston,
Henry Well,	Alex. D. Napier,
Thos. B. Kerr,	John P. Degener,
Robert Buck,	Geo. A. Heath,
Hart B. Brundrett,	Chs. H. Steinway,
Olin G. Walbridge,	Jos. M. Valentine,
	Lewis M. Hirnthal.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Hart B. Brundrett was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Olin G. Walbridge was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN CO.

At a meeting of the stockholders of The H. B. Claflin Co., held this day at the office of the company, in Elizabeth, N. J., John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Daniel Robinson, Horace J. Fairchild, Dexter N. Force, and George E. Armstrong were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary were re-elected for the ensuing year, without change.

Mr. Chas. W. Gould was elected Counsel for the Corporation. G. E. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
Jan. 11, 1895.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1895.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William J. Valentine,	Pearson Halstead,
William H. Oakley,	Henry B. Stokes,
Elkan Naumburg,	Jacques Huber,
Stephen R. Lester,	Edward A. Walton,
Edward L. Merrifield,	C. H. Hackett,
Ewald Fleitmann,	

At a meeting of the board held this day Mr. William H. Oakley was unanimously re-elected President. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 18, 1894, until the morning of Jan. 18, 1895.

CHARLES F. NAETHING,
Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. OF NEW-YORK.—4 Irving Place, Jan. 2, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1895.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.

Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,242 Broadway, 424 Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
9 and 11 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 11, 1895.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 8th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Vernon H. Brown,
James M. Donald,
Bigourney W. Fay,
Martin S. Fechheimer,
William Halls, Jr.,
Mitchell N. Packard,
William Rockefeller,
Elijah P. Smith,
James Stillman,
Isidor Straus,
James T. Woodward.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. MITCHELL N. PACKARD and Mr. JAMES M. DONALD were unanimously elected Vice Presidents and Mr. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., was unanimously appointed Cashier.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.

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New-York, Jan. 8, 1895.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Fred'k D. Tappen,	Adrain Iselin, Jr.,
W. Emlen Roosevelt,	F. W. Stevens,
Jos. Park,	A. H. Stevens,
E. A. McAlpin,	J. Romaine Brown,
O. W. Randall,	H. E. Gawtry,
	L. W. Parker.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Alexander H. Stevens was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. W. Emlen Roosevelt Vice President. A. E. COLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James A. Roosevelt,	John D. Skidmore,
Henry Meyer,	G. G. Williams,
Frederic W. Stevens,	M. Bayard Brown,
A. J. Clinton,	Charles De Rham, Jr.,
Augustus F. Holly,	George G. De Witt,
Joseph H. Choate,	John L. Riker,
	John W. Condit.

At a subsequent meeting of the board A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.

THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From FEBRUARY 1 on deposits made not later than FEBRUARY 2, and remaining in Bank on JULY 1, 1895, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,

COR. 23d ST. AND 6th AV.
Deposits and surplus Jan. 1, $1,500,000.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. COR. 6th AV. AND 16th ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable Jan. 21, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1895, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1895.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—Spring Wheat—Market weakened near the close; No. 1 hard offerd at 6¾c and old No. 1 Northern 6c over New-York May; closing: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; old No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; sales, 2 cars Chicago Spring, 56½c; 5,000 bushels ungraded Chicago Northern, 65¼c; 10,000 bushels old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 68c. Winter wheat firm; sales, 2 cars No. 2 red, 59¾c; 1 car do, 59c; 1 car No. 1 white, 60c, store; 60,000 bushels No. 2 red in store here were sold to an exporter at 1c over Chicago May. Corn unsettled; higher prices generally asked; receipts light; sales, 13 cars No. 2 yellow, 46¾@46¾c; 10 cars No. 2 yellow, 46@46¼c; 5 cars No. 2 corn, 46c; 3 cars No. 3 corn, 45½c, through billed. Oats steady; sales, 7 cars No. 2 white, 35¾c; 1 car do, 36c; 2 cars No. 3 white, 35¼c; 4 cars No. 2 mixed, 33@33½c. Barley—Fair demand; prices strong; sales, 28,000 bushels Western choice, 61¼c; 6,000 bushels sample Canada, 63½c; 10,000 bushels do, 63c; 2,500 bushels Chavellier, 63½. Quotations unchanged. Rye nominal. Flour quiet; unchanged. Millfeed firm; good demand. Receipts—Wheat, 100 bushels; corn, 46,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls; wheat, 19,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Flour quiet; fair demand; Winter patent, $2.50@$2.90; do, fancy, $2.30@$2.40; do, family, $2@$2.15; do, extra, $1.85@$1.95; low grade, $1.70@$1.80; Spring patent, $3.30@$3.80; Spring fancy, $2.55@$2.75; do, family, $2.40@$2.60; rye flour, Northwestern, $2.60@$2.65; do, city, $2.65@$2.70. Wheat—Receipts moderate; fair demand; firmer prices; No. 2 red, 55c. Corn fairly active; better demand; No. 2 white mixed, track, 42¾c; No. 2 mixed, track, 42¼c; No. 3 mixed, track, 41c; mixed ear, track, 44c. Oats quiet; receipts light; firm; No. 2 mixed, track, 32½c; do, light color, 33½c. Pork quiet and steady; mess, $11.75; clear mess, $12.75; clear family, $12.75. Lard quiet; fair demand; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle lard, 7¼c; prime steam, nominal, 6.85@6.90c. Bacon quiet; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats quiet; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 5¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¼c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky steady; sales, 587 bbls, at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—The wheat market opened fairly steady this morning, with a slight decrease in prices of futures, but later, with considerable buying, prices pushed up a little, and reached the highest figures touched yesterday; January closed at 59c; May opened at 60c, being ¼c under yesterday's close, and closed at 59¾c; July opened at 61¼c, being the same as yesterday's close; closed at 60¾@60¾c; the cash wheat market was a little slower to-day, through the millers and elevators being rather indifferent; No. 1 hard was held at 61¾c; No. 1 Northern sold generally at 60¼c, and No. 2 at 1@1¼c under No. 1 Northern; receipts, 142 cars; shipments, 14 cars; on track: No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59¾c; No. 2 Northern, 58¾c. Corn—No. 3 selling at 48c. Oats—No. 3, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 30c. Flour firm at $3.20@$3.45; patents, $2.10@$2.35 for bakers'; production, 12,000 bbls; shipments, 15,000 bbls. Bran steady; in bulk, $10.75@$11; in sacks, $12@$12.50. Shorts—Common, bulk, $12@$12.50; shorts, fine, $13.25@$13.75.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Flour firmer; receipts, 3,025 bbls; shipments, 4,252 bbls; patent, $2.60@$2.70; extra fancy, $2.30@$2.40; fancy, $2.10@$2.20; choice, $1.80@$1.90. Bran higher; at New-England points $18.25 is bid, and this, with the 6c per cwt in freights, equals 66¼c, east track; at mill, 65c; and ships at 80c. Wheat lower; receipts, 7,150 bushels; shipments, 18,733 bushels; May, 55¾c. Corn lower; receipts 54,849 bushels; January, 43c; May, 44¾c; July, 44¾@45c. Oats lower; receipts, 29,700 bushels; shipments, 12,108 bushels; May, 30¾@30½c. Pork—Standard mess, $11.87½ for new and $11.62½ for old. Lard—Prime steam, $6.70; choice, $6.85¼. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 6¼c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool quiet and unchanged. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 4½c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c. Iron ties, 65c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead firm, though quiet, at 2.85c bid. Spelter steady, with buyers at 3.07½c.

DULUTH, Jan. 11.—Though the opening was ½c off there was a quick bulge on the Government report and higher cables and the light Northwestern receipts. Wheat advanced ½c. Lots of long wheat were waiting for a chance, and it came out, easing the market, so that the close was ¼c below yesterday. A notable transaction was a sale of cargo of barley, cost, freight, and insurance, Buffalo, the first of the kind on this board. The close: No. 1 hard cash, 61¾c bid; January, 61¾c bid; May, 63¾c bid; July, 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59¾c; January, 57½c bid; May, 62¾c bid; July, 63¾c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56¾c; No. 3, 53¾c; rejected, 50¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 61¾c; No. 1 Northern, 60¼c bid; receipts, 13,889 bushels; inspected, 65 cars; last year, 71 cars.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—Wheat in store opened firmer, and advanced ¼c, but dropped again. May wheat opened at 58½c, rose to 58¾c, and closed at 58¾c, with cash ranging 3c below. In the sample market wheat was firmer and in fair demand, with a moderate supply. Barley in store quiet and firmer; No. 2, on track, 54¼@55¼c. Corn scarce and wanted; No. 3, on track, 44½c. Oats are higher, with a brisk local shipping demand; No. 2, white, on track, 31¾c; No

COMMERCIAL---CONTINUED.

prices, though sellers are disposed to meet buyers promptly at the prices quoted.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	23	@24
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@22
Dairy half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	20	@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@12
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18	@18½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@16
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@17½
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	13	@16

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26	@..
Creamery firsts	23	@24
Creamery, seconds	20	@22
Creamery, thirds	16	@18
Creamery, June, extras	21	@21½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	16	@19
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@12
Factory, June, firkins, extras	13½	@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14½	@15
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13
Factory, seconds	10½	@11
Factory, thirds	9	@10
Rolls, choice	16	@17
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@15

CHEESE—There is a quiet trade in jobbing parcels, with prices held unchanged and firm.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	11	@..
State, full cream, large, choice	10⅝	@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½	@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½	@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¼	@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2	@ 2½

EGGS—The market continues to decline under large supplies and a comparatively dull trade.

State and Pennsylvania	22	@22½
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	21½	@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	19½	@21
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	18	@18½
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch	17	@..
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15	@16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs	12	@14
Limed	14	@15

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are firm and fairly active for prime. Kale and spinach firmer.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	4.00	@ 6.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00	@ 6.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30	@ 50
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.25	@ 1.75
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 2.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	75	@ 90
Kale, per bbl	75	@ 1.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.12	@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25	@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.25
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 1.75
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
Scotch	2.00	@..
Bermuda, prime	7.00	@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50	@ 4.50
English, per 168-lb sack	2.00	@..

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The warmer weather has reopened navigation on the Lower Hudson and large quantities of Haverstraw hard bricks have been sent down. The demand is rather light, but prices are still firm. Haverstraw hard are worth $5.75@$6 per 1,000; Jerseys, $5@$5.50; pale, $4; Croton dark, $8; Croton hard, $12@$13; Croton brown, $11@$12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $20. Rosendale cement is worth 90c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.60@$1.80; Belgian Portland, $1.55@$1.70; German Portland, $2 @$2.50. . . Rockland common lime is worth 85@90c per bbl, and do finishing, $1; State common lime, 80c, and do finishing, $1.05 @$1.10. . . Laths are quiet, and are worth $2@$2.10 per M,000. . . . Goat's hair is worth 18 @21c per bushel; cattle hair, 16@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c. Clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c. Oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—New export orders are light, while considerable quantities are going forward on through shipment, prices remain steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	12	@12½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	2	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Bavarian, new	22	@26
Bohemian, new	23	@25
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Receipts are moderate and demand fair, at firm prices.

Dry—	Pounds.		Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	10	@12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12	@..
Montevideo	20@22	12	@..
California	21@25	10½	@11
Matamoras	23@25	..	@ 9
Orinoco	20@23	10½	@..
Bogota	20@24	10	@10¼
Central American	18@22	9½	@..
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	..	@ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	..	@10
Valparaiso	20@25	8½	@ 9
Dry-Salted—			
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7	@..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½	@ 7
Wet-Salted—			
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½	@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5	@ 6
City slaughter, native steer	.. @..	..	@ 8
City slaughter, cow	.. @..	..	@ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	.. @..	..	@ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	.. @..	4½	@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	3	@..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	6	@ 7
Country slaughter, bull	.. @80	5	@ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	.. @..	50	@75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	..	$17	@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, horns, cargo lots	..	12	@13.00

LEATHER—The demand is mainly on export account, at firm prices.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Hides.	—Acid— Hides of. All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	.. @..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	.. @..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	.. @..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	.. @..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	.. @..	16 @16
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	.. @..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	.. @..	14½@16
Rejects	..	..	11½@12½

UNION.

Light backs	22@24	Light backs, cow	22@23
Middle backs	24@25	Bellies	9@10
Middle, heavy	25@26	Seconds	20@21
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin easy at 13.25c. Lake copper steady at 9.90c. Lead firm at 3.07½c. Spelter quiet at 3.25c.

TOBACCO—Trading is a trifle more active, with prices steady. Sales: 400 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana, 9½@10¾c; 100 cases 1893 Pennsylvania seed leaf, private terms; 50 cases 1892 State Havana, 14c; 150 cases sundries, 6c to 25c; 250 bales Havana, 70c to $1.05; 125 bales Sumatra, 90c to $3, in bond.

WOOL.

Manufacturers have shown more interest during the last week, but have taken only small lots to finish previous orders, while the general market is rather in buyers' favor. Foreign has moved out pretty freely at easier prices. Sales, 110,000 lb Fall Texas at 7@11c; 10,000 lb scoured do at 28c; 6,000 lb Spring Texas, 5,000 lb fleece, 15,000 lb Territory, 250,000 lb pulled, 100,000 lb Russian, 420,000 lb Montevideo, 120,000 lb carpet, 200 bales Donskoi, 46,000 lb Aleppo, 20,000 lb China, 9,000 lb East India, 7,000 lb scoured Australian, 5,000 lb Egyptian, and 10,000 lb scoured on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Wool—The market continues quiet, with prices steady. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, fine and above, 17@18c; X, 16@17c; medium, 19@21c; coarse, 21@22c; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine or X and XX, 15@16c; medium, 18@19c; coarse, 20@21c; fine washed delaine, X and XX, 17@20c; medium washed combing and delaine, 21@22c; coarse do, 22@23c; Canada do, 21@23c; tub washed, choice, 22@24c; fair, 20@22c; coarse, 20@21c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 16@17c; coarse do, 17@18c; bright unwashed clothing, fine, or X and XX, 11@12½c; medium, 15@16c; coarse, 16@17c; dark, earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 7½@10c; medium, 10@11c; coarse, 10@11c; Montana, fine, 10@12c; medium, 11@13c; coarse, 12@13c; Territorial, fine, 7@10c; medium, 10@12c; coarse, 10@12c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand is slow and prices easier.

Southern, Old Dominion			27¾
Southern, regular			28½
Machine-made barrels			28½

RESINS—Prices are without change, on a light trade.

C'm st'n'd.	$1.35 @	I	$2.35@ ..
Good str'd.	1.40 @	K	2.70@$2.75
E	1.45 @	M	3.00@ ..
F	1.50 @	N	3.10@ ..
G	1.62½@	W. G.	3.30@ ..
H	1.90 @	W. W.	3.60@ ..

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—Turpentine firm at 25c; receipts, 8 casks. Resin—Good strained, firm; $1@$1.05; receipts, 123 bbls.

Sea Island—Receipts, 59 bags; exports, 159 bags; sales, 275 bags; stock, 1,528 bags.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 11.—Resin firm; strained, 97½c; good strained, $1.02½. Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c, bid. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 26c; sales, 396 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS on the berth are inactive and easy, while chartering is slow, and the market barely steady. Engagements: To London, 18,000 bushels grain, 1¼d. Charters: British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 38s 6d, Bremen, 39s 6d, or Havre, 40s. February—Ballasting from Liverpool, this way, free; British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Stettin, 18s; February—Steamer, 448 tons, Philadelphia-Savannah, time charter, private terms; ship, 2,134 tons, (corrected,) sugar, Philippine Isles to Delaware Breakwater for orders, $5 to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston; or $5.50 to Halifax or St. John, N. B.; ship, 1,329 tons, Hongkong to New-York, $9,750; ship, 1,590 tons, Hongkong to New-York, $11,250; ship, 55,000 cases petroleum, hence to Java, 15s@16½@17½c; bark, 3,000 bbls petroleum, Philadelphia to Cork, 2s 9d; schooner, sugar, Cienfuegos to Sandy Hook, for orders, 11c to New-York, 12c to Philadelphia; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to St. John's, P. R., $2, free lighterage, and back from Macoris to Sandy Hook for orders with sugar, $2 and port charges; schooner, sugar, St. Jago to north of Hatteras, 11@12@13c; schooner W. P. lumber, hence to Havana, $3.25; bark, coal, Philadelphia to Vera Cruz, $2.25; schooner, lumber, Sabine Pass to Philadelphia, $5.25; schooner, general cargo, hence to Key West, Tampa, and Mobile, private terms; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Key West, $1.50; schooner, phosphate rock, Bull River, S. C., to Cartaret, $1.60; British schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to St. John, N. B., 80c; two schooners, fertilizer in bags, Barren Island to Belfast, $1.50 and loaded; schooner, phosphate, Elizabethport to Belfast, $1.30 and loaded; schooner, brimstone, hence to Belfast, $2.25; schooner, 4,000 bushels corn, hence to New-Bedford, 2½c; schooner, coal, South Amboy to Narragansett Pier, $1; schooner, coal, South Amboy to Hurricane Island, $1; schooner, coal, Elizabethport to Rockland, 85c; schooner, coal, Hoboken to Rockland, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—In the light of other crop reports of recent date the Government's statement on wheat, issued yesterday, was certainly a bullish argument. Nevertheless, to-day's close was lower than that of yesterday. It was plain to be seen that very little faith was placed in the figures issued by the Government, as equally as much weakness was shown late in the session as there had been strength early. An easy opening gave place to firmness within the first hour, but when prices touched "calls" they had to contend with offerings that exceeded the demand, and from that time until the close there was a steady retrogression. The buying against "puts" checked the decline and held values from breaking to any serious extent. The receipts were light, Chicago having 47 cars and the Northwest 207. Cables from Liverpool were firm at ¼d advance over yesterday. Puts was weak and lower, Berlin and Antwerp unchanged. Sales of cash wheat at St. Louis, Buffalo, and in this market were reported, but as they were merely for movement between centres, they were void of effect as strengthening influences. Minor operations from the seaboard were fair, at 302,246 bushels, including wheat and flour. Withdrawals from store were 7,655 bushels. Wheat—May opened from 58¾c to 58¾@58¾c, sold as high as 58⅝@58¾c and as low as 58@58⅛c, closing dragging at 58⅛c, ¼@¾c under yesterday's final quotation. Cash wheat was steady, without change in prices. Receipts at principal Western points were 202,316 bushels; shipments, 35,751 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 16,098 bushels; shipments, 123,061 bushels.

Corn—The oversold condition of corn was responsible for better prices for that grain early in the day, the "shorts" having the incentive of a firm wheat market to cover. When their operations had been concluded and the wheat market had changed about, the market became less active, and lower quotations were established. Shippers talk bullishly on corn, because of the cut in rates to the East, which will allow of movement in that direction. Receipts, 291 cars to-day, and 5,436 bushels were taken from store. Cables from Liverpool were firm, the cold weather on the other side being given as a reason for the strength. Export clearances were 74,700 bushels. May corn opened at 48c, sold between 48¼c and 47¾c, closing at the latter—¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was quotably ½c higher than yesterday, the nominal close being easier with the future. Receipts at principal Western points, 392,357 bushels; shipments, 49,626 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 54,340 bushels.

Oats were higher when wheat and corn were, and lower with them at the end of the day's trading. The same feeling governing oats as exists in corn, by reason of the cutting in freights, is noted. Receipts today were 121 cars. There was nothing taken from store. May closed ⅝@⅝c under yesterday. In the cash markets yesterday's prices were quoted to-day, with the tone steady.

Rye was firm. Receipts were light, and the demand, particularly from distillers, good. No. 2 on the regular market was 49c. By sample that grade sold at 50½@51c. Futures were slow and easier; May was offered at 52½c.

Barley was quiet and demand light. To arrive, barley was offered moderately. Prices were heavy, but not essentially lower. No. 2 sold at 49c; poor No. 2 brought 43½c; No. 3 sold at 52@54c; No. 2, 55c.

Provisions—The demand for product was freely supplied to-day, and consequently there was no advance in values in that market. The packers were disposed to sell, the Cudahy Packing Company being prominent in that respect. Hogs at the yards were easier, which probably tended further to make weak the feeling in provisions. At the close May pork was 7½c under yesterday; May lard was unchanged, and May ribs 2½c lower. Domestic market easy and foreign steady. Receipts were heavier than of late, while the shipments were not so good. Some activity was noted in the cash market, but prices held steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 325 cars; oats, 140 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

Freights—Reports were in circulation to the effect that east-bound rates on grain are being cut 2½c to New-York by several roads. Wheat for storage in vessels and shipment in the Spring is quoted at ¾c; oats, 1c to Buffalo.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Jan.	54½	55	54¼@54⅜	54⅜
May	58¾	58⅝@58¾	58@58¾	58⅛
July	58⅞@59	59⅛	58¾	58⅝
Corn No. 2—				
Jan.	45¾	46	45⅝	45⅝
May	48	48½	47⅞	47⅞
July	47½	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
Oats No. 2—				
Jan.	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
May	31¼	31½	30¾@31	30¾@31
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.50	$11.50	$11.50	$11.50
May	11.77½	11.82½	11.75	11.75
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.82½	6.82½	6.82½	6.82½
May	7.00	7.02½	6.97½	6.97½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80
May	6.00	6.02½	5.97½	5.97½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady and unchanged; the local inquiry was moderate and the export demand fair. No. 2 Spring wheat, 56@61c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@58c, by sample; No. 2 red, 54⅝c. No. 2 corn, 45¼c. No. 2 oats, 29¾c. No. 2 rye, 49c. No. 2 barley 55c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41. Prime timothy seed, $5.55, nominal. Mess pork, per bbl, $11.50 @$11.62½. Lard, per 100 lb, $6.82½@$6.85. Short rib sides, (loose,) $5.80@$5.85. Dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.05@$6.10. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, $4.69; granulated, $3.94; standard A, $3.91 per bbl. Linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 54c; boiled, 51c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	3,868	3,868
Wheat, bushels	29,480	6,538
Corn, bushels	226,122	24,326
Oats, bushels	150,700	130,221
Rye, bushels	1,950	5,598
Barley, bushels	88,800	6,155

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 24½c; firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 18@21c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 18c per dozen.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11.

BEEVES—Receipts, 168 cars, or 2,013 head; 134 cars consigned direct to butchers and exporters, and 34 cars for the market, and 1 car held over yesterday was also on sale. All grades of steers were in light supply and a trifle firm, rough stuff slow and 10@15c lower; all finally sold. No export demand; 2 cars of corn-fed Cherokees sold at $4.65@$4.70 100 lb; ordinary to choice native steers at $4.20@$5.25; oxen and stags at $2.50@$4; bulls at $2.65@$3.25; cows at $1.25@$3.40, and by the head at $13@$15 each. City-dressed beef sides had a slow sale at 7@9c lb, a few extra prime do selling at 9½c. Latest private cable advices quote refrigerated beef steady at 9@10¾c, and American steers firm at 11½@12½c, etsimated dressed weight. Shipments for the balance of the week include 2,400 quarters of beef, on the Auranla, to Liverpool, by Eastmans Company, 500 cattle and 1,500 quarters of beef on the Mississippi, of which 200 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 200 head and 1,500 quarters for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 100 cattle for M. Goldsmith; on the Alcides, 400 cattle for N. Morris, to Glasgow, and on the Galileo to Hull, 50 cattle and 880 sheep, for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; total for the week, 1,752 cattle, 5,760 quarters of beef, and 1,680 sheep.——SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—68 Ohio steers, 1,156 lb average, at $4.75 100 lb; 8 Indiana do, 1,128 lb, at $4.60; 2 State oxen, 1,450 lb, at $4; 1 do, 1,610 lb, at $3.65; 3 stags, 1,167 lb, at $2.50; 14 Western cows, 1,178 lb, at $3.25; 23 do, 1,032 lb, at $2.50. M. GOLDSMITH—20 Chicago steers, 1,388 lb, at $4.75; 6 do, 1,171 lb, at $4.45; 16 Ohio do, 1,225 lb, at $4.50; 92 Kentucky stags, oxen, and steers, 1,124 to 1,390 lb, at $2.90@$3.70. D. McPHERSON & CO.—4 Ohio steers, 1,442 lb, at $5.25; 16 do, 1,222 lb, at $4.80; 2 oxen, 1,495 lb, at $3.10; 2 do, 1,475 lb, at $2.60; 2 stags, 1,145 lb, at $2.75; 2 bulls, 1,005 lb, at $2.90; 4 do, 1,097 lb, at $2.85; 1 do, 1,000 lb, at $2.75; 10 cows, 1,072 lb, at $2.75; 20 do, 1,035 lb, at $2.50; 17 do, 908 lb, at $2.25; 23 do, 897 lb, at $2.10; 3 do, 866 lb, at $1.85; 13 do, 986 lb, at $1.80; 7 do, 871 lb, at $1.75; 7 do, 940 lb, at $1.50; 22 do, 890 lb, at $1.40. SHERMAN & CULVER—20 Illinois steers, 1,088 lb, at $4.60; 20 do, 1,080 lb, at $4.80; 10 do, 1,090 lb, at $4.65; 18 Cherokees, 1,129 lb, at $4.70; 18 do, 1,130 lb, at $4.65; 1 Pennsylvania steer, 1,000 lb, at $4.20; 20 Kentucky bulls, 1,019 lb, at $3.10; 1 State do, 980 lb, at $2.65; 3 Pennsylvania cows, 1,073 lb, at $3.40; 16 do, 887 lb, at $2.25; 1 State do, 870 lb, at $1.25. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,131 lb, at $4.65; 20 do, 1,111 lb, at $4.65. S. SANDERS—18 mixed Virginia cattle, (steers and oxen,) 1,299 lb, at $4.45; 14 Ohio oxen, 1,363 lb, at $3.60; 8 do, 1,364 lb, at $3.60; 4 do, 1,412 lb, at $3.25; 6 do, 1,278 lb, at $2.75; 2 bulls, 1,375 lb, at $3.25; 18 Kentucky oxen, 1,049 lb, at $2.75; 23 cows, 993 lb, at $2.80; 3 do, 702 lb, at $2.80; 18 do, 915 lb, at $2.05. HUME & MULLEN—2 stags 1,095 lb, at $2.50; 3 do, 1,296 lb, at $2.25; 1 cow for $15; 1 do for $13.

CALVES—Receipts, 175 head, of which 112 head at Sixtieth Street. Dull for all sorts of calves and prices weak; common to prime veals sold at $4.50@$6 100 lb; a few extra Jersey veals at $7.25, and a car of Western calves at $2.87½. Dressed calves slow at 7@10c for city-dressed veals, 6@9c for country-dressed, and 3½@5c for little calves.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—29 veals, 145 lb average, at $7 100 lb; 2 do, 179 lb, at $7; 11 do, 118 lb, at $5; 1 do, 108 lb, at $4.50. S. SANDERS—14 veals, 116 lb, at $6; 3 do, 133 lb, at $6.50; 1 do, 144 lb, at $7. J. P. NELSON—50 Western calves, 370 lb, at $2.87½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 22½ cars, or 4,506 head; 8 cars direct to butchers, and 14½ cars for the market; including 6 cars held over yesterday there were 20½ cars on sale. Sheep were in moderate request and steady; lambs were slow and prices drooping, 25c@$1 a shade lower; common to good sheep sold at $2.75@$3.25 100 lb; inferior to prime lambs at $3.50@$4.65; 1 car, choice, at $4.80; mixed stock at $2.12½@$2.75; no Canadian lambs on sale. Dressed mutton slow at 4½@6c; choice wethers, 7c; dressed lambs a weak 1@1½c.——SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—140 Western lambs, 69 lb average, at $4.50 100 lb; 90 do, 71 lb, at $4.50; 125 do, 57 lb, at $4; 199 State sheep and lambs, 69 lb, at $2.12½; 83 do, 85 lb, at $2.75. NEWTON & CO.—186 Ohio sheep, 88 lb, at $3.05; 246 do, 75 lb, at $3. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—194 Kentucky sheep, 95 lb, at $3.12½; 119 do, 86 lb, at $3, less $5 on the lot. HUME & MULLEN—119 Western lambs, 69 lb, at $4.30; 45 Western sheep, 109 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—189 State lambs, 75 lb, at $4.62½; 180 do, 81 lb, at $4.62½; 150 do, 80 lb, at $4.62½; 60 State sheep, 72 lb, at $2.75; late yesterday, 162 State lambs, 74 lb, at $4.50. D. HARRINGTON—170 Western sheep, 90 lb, at $3.25; 30 lambs, 52 lb, at $3.50. DILLENBACK—217 State lambs, 77 lb, at $4.65; 7 Spring lambs at $6 each. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—225 Michigan lambs, 80¾ lb, at $4.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 26 cars, or 4,477 head. None for sale alive. Nominally steady at $4.40@$4.75 100 lb. Country-dressed unchanged.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,720 head; total for week thus far, 13,000 head; for same time last week, 12,340 head; consigned through, 3,700 head; to New-York, 2,980 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened steady and unchanged; closed easy; light to fair cows sold at $2.25 @$2.60; oxen at $3@$3.50; veals, $5.50@$6; extra, $6.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 15,000 head; total for week thus far, 92,400 head; for same time last week, 76,200 head; consigned through, 6,704 head; to New-York, 3,450 head; on sale, 8,250 head; at opening Yorkers and pigs 15@20c higher, and other grades steady and firm; market closed 5@10c lower; early quotations: Good to choice Yorkers, $4.50@$4.60; pigs, $4.40@ $4.50; good mixed, $4.45@$4.55; good mediums, $4.55@$4.60; choice heavy $4.60@ $4.65; roughs, $3.75@$4; stags, $3@$3.65; Yorkers sold late at $4.40, and good mediums at $4.55. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 10,500 head; total for week thus far, 49,900 head; for same time last week, 64,900 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 9,300 head; market opened dull; lambs generally 10@15c lower; market closed steady, with bulk of offerings sold; good (80 to 85 lb) lambs, $4.25@$4.50; light to good, $3.75@ $4.20; culls and common, $2.75@$3.50; mixed sheep, fair to extra, $3.25@$3.85; good (90 to 100 lb) wethers, $3.25@$3.50; culls and common sheep, $1.50@$2; export wethers, $3.85 @$4.25; export ewes, (120 to 130 lb,) $3.50 @$3.75.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,510 head; market slow, and prices steady to strong. Texas cattle unchanged. Nearly everything offered in this division were light-weights. Native steers, $2.50@$4.40; cows, $2.75@$4.50; Southern steers, $2.75@$3.25; cows, $2.15@$2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,575 head. Quality little better than common; choice heavy-weights were not represented. The majority of good medium-weights and good mixed lots sold at $4.25@$4.35; with $4.37½ for the tops. Ordinary to good light brought $4.05@$4.20; common to fair light, $3.50@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 307 head. Market stronger. Good heavy lambs are quoted at $4.25; good medium-weights, $4. Mixed sheep and lambs, $3.50@$4.65; fair to good native mixed sheep at $2.30@$2.60; common at $2.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts light; market firm; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.50@$4.75; butchers', $4@$4.25; rough fat, $3@$3.75; fair, light oxen, $3.30@$3.45; light stockers, $2.65@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts light; heavy Philadelphias, $4.55@$4.65; medium Philadelphias, $4.25@$4.55; best Yorkers, $4.40@$4.45; common to fair, $4.25@ $4.30; pigs, $4.10@$4.30; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply light; market shade higher; extra, $3.10@$3.30; fair, $1.50@$1.75; yearlings, $1.90@$3.10; best lambs, $3.90@$4.20; common to fair lambs, $2.20@$3.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Cattle — Receipts, 9,000 head; market weak; common to extra steers, $3.40@$5.80; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.75; calves, $3@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 35,000 head; market easy; heavy, $4.35@$4.65; common to choice mixed, $4.10@$4.55; choice assorted, $4.20@$4.30; light, $3.80@$4.15; pigs, $2.25@$3.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; market weak; inferior to choice, $2@$3.60; lambs, $2.50@$4.35.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, steady at 60s; do, medium, steady at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 49s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 31s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 32s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 31s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 31s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 30s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored easy at 51s. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 20s 9d. Resin—Common steady at 3s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 35s 3d. Wheat—No. 1 red Winter steady at 5s 9½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 3½d; January steady at 4s 2¾d; February steady at 4s 2¾d; March steady at 4s 2¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 10s@£3 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 3d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 1-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 2-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 3-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 5-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 6-64d, value; July and August delivery, 3 7-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 8-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 10-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.—Provisions—American refrigerator beef, fore quarters, 2s 10d@3s; hind quarters, 3s 6d@4s 2d per 8 lb, by the carcass. Produce—Sugar, 11s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 8s 9d; May, 9s 1½d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 38s per quarter; January and February shipment, via Cape, 38s 3d. Linseed oil, 20s 1½d per cwt. Linseed cake, £5 7s 6d per ton for Western. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 7½d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 3d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 21@22s per cwt; mutton, 24s 3d@26s 6d per cwt. Refined petroleum, 4½d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 6d per gallon.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Markets unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5¼c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net receipts, 11,000 bales; gross, 11,648 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,562 bales; to the Continent, 11,752 bales; coastwise, 2,905 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 357,607 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 67,448 bales; gross, 70,968 bales; exports to Great Britain, 38,069 bales; to France, 19,224 bales; to the Continent, 47,350 bales; coastwise, 13,814 bales; sales, 35,250 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 8,244 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,823 bales; coastwise, 4,057 bales; sales, 850 bales; spinners', 71 bales; stock, 275,874 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 50,631 bales; exports to Great Britain, 36,386 bales; to France, 5,838 bales; to the Continent, 12,474 bales; coastwise, 7,944 bales; sales, 5,246 bales; spinners', 71 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 3-16c; good ordinary, 4½c; net and gross receipts, 2,916 bales; exports coastwise, 2,047 bales; sales, 525 bales; stock, 110,886 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,776 bales; gross, 18,858 bales; exports to the Contin